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NAVAL AIR UNITS SMASH ENEMY WARSHIPS, PLANES IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA

POLITICS SPOIL VICTORY PLANS OF U.S. LEADER

Roosevelt Fully Aware That Dictatorship Necessary to Realize National Unity

CONTRARY TO PRINCIPLE

Successful War Might Bring Wish but Domestic Troubles Keep Him Fully Occupied

Knowing that Democracy is impotent against Totalitarianism in a war, President Roosevelt is anxious to establish his dictatorship but he is finding it a difficult matter to do so without violating the fundamental tenets of Democracy, according to a dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from its correspondent at Buenos Aires summarizing information obtained from American sources on the problems confronting the United States at the turn of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Since its self-conceit was smashed at Pearl Harbor a year ago, the United States has rapidly undergone various changes in its national life. It may contribute something to the diagnosis of the fighting strength of our enemy to look into these changes, says the same correspondent.

Despite the fact that the United States is fighting Totalitarian Powers, the nation itself is steadily turning Totalitarian. President Roosevelt, moreover, knows only too well that Democracy is lacking in that unifying power necessary for effective warfare. He keenly feels, therefore, the need of securing a strong dictatorship. At least, in regard to economic affairs, this can be considered his undeniable wish and desire. The question, however, is how to reconcile this dictatorship with the fundamental principles of Democracy for which the Anglo-American camp is professedly fighting.

Can't Afford Dissension

As his Democratic Party enjoys a majority, if merely by a small margin, in both the Senate and House of Representatives, he is, if really capable, in a position to enforce whatever measures he deems necessary but he does not dare to go beyond certain limits. For it is quite obvious to him that in case he should wield dictatorship there would be a riot within the ranks of the very Democratic Party now supporting him. He has no choice, under the circumstance, but to maintain the status quo, namely, a policy of harmony between the Democratic and Republican parties.

In brief, dictatorship is necessary but its enforcement is impossible. Such is the dilemma now confronting President Roosevelt. He does not have sufficient power to command the utmost war efforts on the part of the American people. He can only urge them to put in their best. Although he is the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, he is a rank amateur as a commander. He is barely keeping up the semblance of command with the support of his brain trust composed of Admiral William D. Leahy, Admiral Joseph E. King, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force. The people's confidence in him is steadily waning since the Hawaii disaster, inasmuch as he has not been able to give them any news of victory on a single occasion. If he succeeds in his war plans he can easily become dictator but his politics is always running afoul of strategy.

Some argue that if and when President Roosevelt secures his dictatorship, politics and strategy can be harmonized but, as a matter of fact, he can become dictator only when he has proved himself an able war manager. Whether to set up a dictatorship or to cling to Democracy—this is the fundamental problem in dire need of solution by the American people. So long as he is troubled by internal politics, President Roosevelt is unable to exercise 100 per cent efficiency in warfare. As it happens, various political, economic and social troubles are keeping him pinned to domestic affairs

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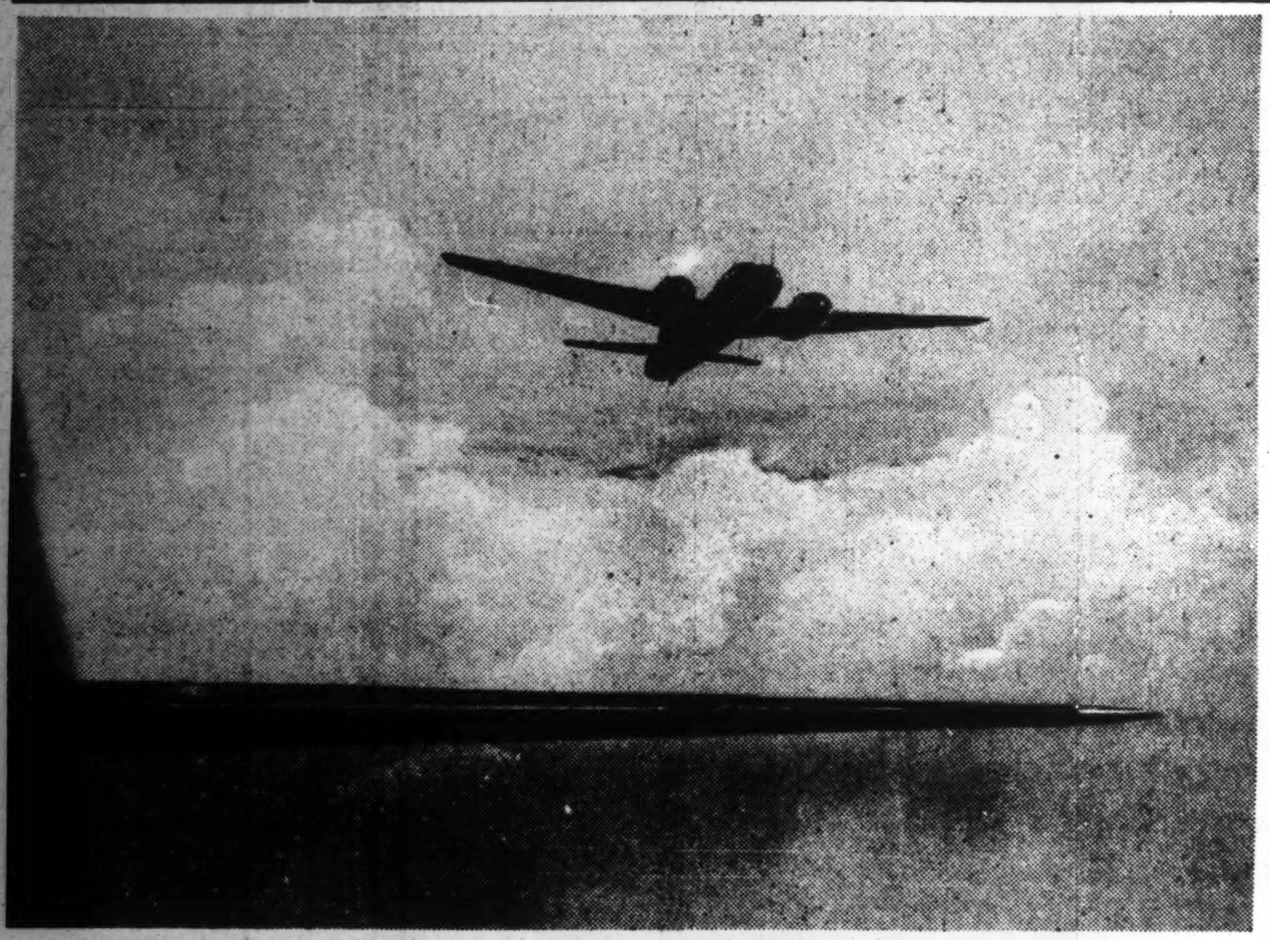
Out After the Enemy



Through the azure, cloud-studded skies of the South Pacific, the Eagles of the Imperial Navy soar in search of enemy naval and air units, bearing a lethal message of death and devastating destruction to hostile craft—gallant winged warriors of Nippon, fearless, bold and fighting for the cause of justice.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

PEACE IN PHILIPPINES

Order Restored in Islands Within 7 Months After Occupation as Contrasted to 3 Years by Americans; Inhabitants Cooperating With Japanese

Domei

MANILA, December 11.—The Japanese Military Administration has succeeded in restoring perfect peace and order in the Philippine Islands within the short period of seven months after occupation of the Philippines, whereas the United States took as long as three years to restore peace in the Philippine Islands following the Spanish-American War, during which time the United States had to fight the Filipino forces continuously, a spokesman of the Japanese Military Administration stated today.

His statement, in substance, follows:

"The Philippine people, unlike the inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies and the Malay Peninsula who had long suffered from the oppression of Britain and Holland, believed that they had received favors from the United States, and, for this reason, we could not convince ourselves at first that the Philippine people would gladly cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration as they have been and are cooperating. We all thought that it would take quite some time before we could restore perfect peace and order.

"It is, therefore, a source of great pleasure to note that, contrary to our anticipations, the Philippine people are cooperating with us from the bottom of their hearts for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Must Cooperate

"In the past the Philippine people were under the wrong impression that both culturally and ideologically, they were superior to the Japanese, and the fact that they voluntarily began to collaborate with us is only attributable to the efforts of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, who implanted in the minds of Filipinos the faith that they are duty bound to join hands with Japan for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Although we are now welcoming the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, only seven months have elapsed since the occupation of the Philippines and the reconstruction of the Philippines was put on the right track, and it is a matter for great congratulations that the Japanese military administration has seen such rapid progress as at present.

"Administrators, including Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Central Administrative Commission, all held administrative posts in the days of the Commonwealth and are all able men. These men know very well that what the United States has given the Philippines were all Dead Sea fruits, such as frivolous life, and that the Washington authorities contributed nothing toward the promotion of true happiness and prosperity of the Filipinos, and these able administrators are firmly impressed that they must realize restoration of the Philippine race under the leadership of Japan. The fact that all the Filipinos are now cooperating cheerfully with the Japanese Administration is eloquent testimony that a revolution has taken place in their way of thinking.

"It often has been said that Spain gave the Philippine people religion, while the Americans gave them civilization. The Japanese military authorities, on the other hand, are determined to educate them as real worthy people in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by awakening their dormant traditional spirit which Americans tried to destroy by every means. It is natural that the Philippine people, who fully realize this Japanese intention, have come to express their deep thanks.

"The Philippine people generally possess strong individualistic traits and naturally enough, they did not like mass living.

"However, things have changed recently and they have come to show their willingness to train themselves in mass living.

"Any Japanese who visits the official training institute recently established here to train Philippine officials in mass living will be strongly impressed by the splendid manner in which the Filipino is adopting himself to mass living.

"The officials of the training institute are educating themselves during the two-month trainers period, entirely leading a Japanese style of living under the guidance of Major-General Francisco who has grasped the Japanese Bushido spirit and who, as head of the officials, is doing his best to train them.

Many Visitors

"Mr. Vargas and other high Philippine officials often visit this training institute and encourage the enrollers to grasp the real Japanese spirit.

"For all that, it is true that there are still many Filipinos who expect material things from Japanese just as they expected them from Americans. However, it is also true that the learned Filipino has come to realize the evils of American material civilization, and many of them are desiring to lead a spiritual life.

"Thus, the Filipino's wish to learn the true spirit from Japan and the Japanese wish to revive the Philippine people through Japanese spirit have at length sound accord.

"This accord of feeling is very precious. I firmly believe that by this accord of feeling between the Japanese and Filipino, the revival of the Philippines will surely be attained.

"In the industrial field, the Philippines is rich in deposits of copper, chrome, manganese and other minerals which are indispensable for Japan and the Greater East Asiatic countries in fighting against the democratic nations.

"Due to strenuous efforts on the part of the military administration and the civilians as well as to voluntary and enthusiastic cooperation of Filipino officials and the public, the exploitation of these mineral resources is progressing speedily and yet effectively with the passing of each day.

"Such a state of affairs is contributing much toward replenishing the national power of Japan.

"Since the American conquest of the Philippine Islands as a result of the Spanish-American War, the authorities of the United States had been experiencing much difficulties in developing Mindanao and Sulu. Though these islands were endowed with natural wealth in hemp, livestock, copra and timber, 40 years of

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A-Class U.S. Cruiser, Battered in Solomons, Limps Into Home Port

The American A-class cruiser, San Francisco, 9,950 tons, which was heavily damaged by Japanese Navy Forces in a recent Battle of the Solomons managed to reach San Francisco under its own power on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. The cruiser will undergo thorough repairs there, it is reported.

The United States Navy Department, Friday, announced that the auxiliary transport, Archibald was attacked by Japanese Navy Forces in the Southwestern Pacific and sunk, according to a Washington dispatch to Buenos Aires, reports Domei.

Once Famed Seletar Naval Base Nipponized And Is Vital Defense for Southern Regions

By War Correspondent Attached to the Imperial Japanese Navy

SHONAN, December 11.—Since its occupation by the Japanese Navy on February 10 this year, the Seletar Naval Base, once the home of the British Asiatic Fleet, has been transformed completely into a Nippon base for the safeguarding of the Southern Regions.

The defense works which the British had built around the base have been taken over by the Japanese and converted into our own fortress. All barbed wire entanglements, mines and destroyed oil tanks have been cleared and in place many cranes now are being operated in full force.

With the completion of the repair work on the destroyed drainage pump, King George 6th Dock, which is capable of accommodating a 40,000-ton warship, already is being put to good use.

A number of large workshops have been built around the dockyard, and all machine tools have been remodelled into Japanese types.

With the exception of a few Japanese engineers, the dockyard workers are Indonesians, Chinese and Hindus. Under the guidance of Japanese their working efficiency has trebled as compared with that under British management. Already the number of vessels to enter Shonan Harbor exceed that of the days when it was under British rule.

Near the Seletar Naval Base the Japanese Navy has a hotspring sanatorium for the benefit of dockyard workers and fleet crew returning from long cruises. Nearby there are two navy vegetable farms, where an abundant supply of tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, and other vegetables are grown. Mangoes, pineapples and other delicious tropical fruits are also available.

Within the whole compounds of the naval base all operations are done by East Asiatics. Thus Seletar Naval Base has been completely Nipponized and has become an impregnable fortress of Greater East Asia.

ITALIAN PRESS HAILS POWER OF 3 NATIONS

Newspapers Stress Solidarity On First Anniversary of Alliance

GALA FUNCTIONS HELD

Messages From Premier Tojo, Navy Minister, and Others Delivered

Domei

ROME, December 11.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of both the signing of the Tripartite Military Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, and the German-Italian declaration of war on the United States, newspapers throughout Italy today editorially stressed the solidarity of the three participating powers and reaffirmed their determination to carry on the war to a successful conclusion.

At 10 a.m. today, Colonel Moriaki Shimizu and Captain Toyo Mitsunobu, military and naval attaches, respectively, of the Japanese Embassy here, called on General Ugo Cavallero, Chief of Central Staff of the Italian Army, with messages from Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff and Admiral Osumu Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff.

At noon Charge d'Affaires Shunichi Kase, Colonel Shimizu and Captain Mitsunobu, respectively military and naval attache, together with German Ambassador Dr. Hans Georg Von Mackensen and German military naval attaches, visited Venetia square to place a floral wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Italian Soldiers.

As exchange radio greetings by the foreign ministers of Japan, Germany and Italy were made at 1:15 p.m. today, the speeches of Foreign Ministers Masayuki Tani and Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop were broadcast with translations throughout Italy.

Meanwhile, at 8 p.m., a commemoration banquet was held at the German Embassy here with representatives of the three Axis Powers and their military and naval attaches attending.

PHILIPPS TO FILL INDIA POST

U.S. Ex-Envoy to Rome to Assume Duties in New Delhi

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—Following negotiations with the British Government on the dispatch of a diplomatic mission to India, President Roosevelt has decided to dispatch William Philipps, former U.S. Ambassador to Rome, to India as his "personal representative," according to information from Washington.

Philipps, in the capacity of an Ambassador, will assume the post of the chief of the American diplomatic office in New Delhi, which was established in November, 1941, by special envoy Thomas Wilson, and discharge duties similar to those of ordinary diplomats.

Life of Landing Party in Solomons Vividly Described by Naval Scribe

Soldiers Cultivate Own Vegetables; Plenty of Fish and Wild Pigs Found; Enemy Planes Stage Guerilla Attacks

By KIICHI IZUMI
Member of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOLOMONS—A certain island in the Solomon group where decisive battles have been waged, is an important military base. It is almost a virgin land and a people known as kankas inhabit the island thinly. Some Japanese soldiers of the Navy Special Landing Unit are now keeping a constant guard on the island. They have to live in tents pitched on swamps. The jungles are so thick and deep that it is as though no human foot has ever set into them. In the depth of those jungles, no sunlight penetrates, and the ground is damp from frequent rains. The sight of slow and rising smoke of the cooking fire of the soldiers' tents pitched here and there among big old trees, reminded me of the ancient days of Japan when our forefathers marched through virgin forests some 2,600 years ago to make the history of Japan.

Upon my arrival at the garrison, the commander was the first to greet me, I don't think human feet have ever trodden on those regions before. On our arrival here our greatest difficulty was to find suitable spot for sleeping quarters. It was a beastly task to clear the jungles, and fighting against the American Boeings seemed to be comparatively easier.

As often as once in three days, raging storms visit them. In open places in the south, a squall is regarded as a blessing from heaven, but in the deep jungles it brings nothing but unbearable dampness. As to foodstuffs they are provided with ample fish and sometimes

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U.S., BRITAIN SPLIT OVER DARLAN ISSUE

Soviet Union Also Opposed to American Recognition; Degaullists Furious

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, December 11.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, traitor against his country, who established a puppet regime in French North Africa with the assistance of America, is endeavoring frantically to strengthen his position in the face of violent opposition from the Degaullists, who are ambitious of controlling the whole of French territory overseas.

A bitter struggle is in progress between him and the Degaullists for the control of French North Africa where his position, although dominant, in precarious.

On the question of whether or not Admiral Darlan should be permitted to continue ruling French North Africa, America and Britain are in sharp disagreement. There is every indication that the split with America on the question will force Britain to join with the Soviet Union in organizing a common front against French North Africa under the control of Admiral Darlan.

French North Africa is not the sole area where the Degaullists and the group led by Admiral Darlan are in conflict. In Dakar and Syria likewise the two groups are in violent opposition against each other. Reports indicate that the struggle of the two opposing groups is so violent in some places that a clash will occur any moment.

The attitude of the French authorities in Syria toward Admiral Darlan and his group is steadily worsening, as will be seen from some of the statements made by General Georges Catroux former Governor-General of French Indo-China, now Commander of the French forces stationed in Syria, in a recent press interview.

This Degaullist General told the press that he wanted to have Admiral Darlan dismissed from his position of authority in French North Africa.

Under the circumstances, he could not possibly have taken his attitude of opposition to Admiral Darlan and his following clearer. In declaring himself against Admiral Darlan General Catroux did not give expression to his personal sentiment.

De Gaulle Condemns Darlan

A Lisbon dispatch dated December 11 revealed that General De Gaulle himself clearly told a group of newspaper men that he wanted to see the elimination of Admiral Darlan. The comment is made by observers here that if things are allowed to continue taking the course they are following a serious gap will open between the De-

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CHINESE GUERILLAS SMASHED IN DRIVES

Japanese Continue Successful Clean-Ups in Shantung, Kiangsu and Wuhan Areas

Domei

NANKING, December 11.—According to the weekly announcement of the Japanese military authorities here today the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in their mopping-up campaign in eastern Shantung Province, during the week ending December 11, are putting finishing touches on the suppression of guerilla activities of the main force of the fifth detachment of the Communist Shantung Column. Other Chungking troops in the locality have fled into the districts of Mowping and Siatsun, Shantung Peninsula, leaving behind 1,183 bodies, while the Japanese took 867 enemy prisoners.

It was revealed that Acting Chief Chen I and other staff members of the Communist New Fourth Army, in Hungtse Lake districts, Kiangsu province, have been in hiding, pressed by the hard drive of the Japanese troops.

In the Wuhan area, it was also stated, the Japanese clean-up campaign launched last week from the eastern and northeastern areas of Yingcheng, to suppress guerilla activities of the 128th Division of Chiang's Army and the New Fourth Army, approximately 70 kilometers west of Tienmen, has been progressing satisfactorily.

The announcement added that no enemy activities were witnessed during the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, it was revealed that the Chinese people in general in these districts were heartily cooperating with the Japanese inspired by the common aim of successfully prosecuting the Greater East Asia War.

RAILWAYS PLAN CONTROL

New Year Passenger Traffic to Be Drastically Restricted

In order to alleviate the congestion of traffic around New Year's Day as well as to facilitate the transportation of important materials, a drastic control of passenger traffic by the Government railways will be effected.

For about two weeks around January 1, next year, first-class cars, sleeping cars, dining cars and observation cars will be abolished, while the carrying of skiis and luggages in passenger cars will be restricted.

Meanwhile, the designation of seats in limited express trains will be suspended for 18 days from December 24.

Spectacular Feats of Winged Forces Are Related

ATTACK DESCRIBED

Nippon Eagles Sweep Skies Clear of Grummans, P-39s, P-40s; Sink Vessels

By HARUMITSU KITAHARA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 12.—The Japanese naval air arm, since the Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 in which it achieved results which will forever shine in history, has continued operations relentlessly to annihilate the enemy's remnant naval and air strength centered around the Solomons Islands. Not only have the naval fliers confined their activity to the Solomons but they have been blasting at the enemy throughout the vast space of the South Pacific.

On November 11, formation of fighters and bombers pushed through a fierce squall, such that can exist only in the South Seas, and raided an undisclosed island in the Solomons. The bombers penetrated through the curtain of enemy anti-aircraft fire and destroyed 20 planes and scored direct hits on one transport. The fighters protecting the bombers shot down 27 enemy planes.

On the next day, November 12, our fighters, protecting a unit of torpedo planes, engaged more than 20 Grummans, P-39s and P-40s and shot down 19. During that time the torpedo planes attacked the enemy fleet and sank instantaneously one A-class and one B-class cruiser and caused severe fires to break out in three transports. Together with the results scored by naval surface craft that night the naval air arm's deeds will always be remembered.

The reporter writes this at an undisclosed base, talking to the commander of the fighter squadron and a number of his men.

Enemy Force Reported

It was on the dawn of November 12. At an air base far south beyond the equator the fliers were doing their "Navy calisthenics" with great vigor, and the men of the ground crew were working busily fueling the planes. At headquarters the commander and his staff were working out the details of strategy. At this moment a report came in that a strong enemy mobile force was moving along south of the Santa Cruz Islands toward the Solomons. Still not learning its lesson the enemy had once again been caught in a trap. It was like the insects in summer which fly straight into a fire.

With everyone in high spirits the order was given immediately to prepare to take off. Further reports of the enemy fleet continued to come in. More than full of the spirit to fight the commander and the fliers showed a subdued but fierce excitement. After the fliers lined up the order was given to take off for the attack. The eyes of the commander were full of seriousness and determination. Though no one said anything their eyes said that they were beyond life or death and that they would fight and fight and win completely.

Thus in the early morning of that day the squadron of torpedo planes first took off, sent off by those whose duty was on the ground. The fighter unit then followed and the formations of planes roared southward through the early morning sky.

Thick cumulo-nimbus clouds covered the entire Solomons area. The planes flew through these clouds for some time and then came over an island. The enemy was now near. Then exactly at noon, a part of the enemy convoy became visible and at the same time puffs of smoke broke out below. Antiaircraft fire! Then Grummans and other enemy pursuit planes forming a six-plane formation came from below, and others came from the right. The Japanese fliers which had appeared since the first up of Grummans, P-39s and P-40s, Solomons Battle. There were about

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VICHY PREMIER SEEN AS NEW PARTY CHIEF

Laval Busy With Negotiations As Reports of New Political Group Mooted

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—The relations between Germany and France are getting closer as the controversy centering on the puppet Darlan regime increases in intensity.

Premier Laval of France makes frequent trips to Paris and it seems that he is continuing negotiations with the German representatives.

A D.N.B. Paris dispatch dated December 10 declared that a unified political party headed by Premier Laval would be brought about very shortly.

The next day, that is, on December 11, all the papers in Paris announced that Marshal Petain, Chief of State had held a conference with Marshal von Rundstedt of Germany, with Premier Laval attending, giving prominent place to the announcement.

According to informed observers, if the attitude of Premier Laval in promoting cooperation between Germany and France leaves something to be desired the reason is to be found in the fact that he has lacked a backing strong enough for him to counteract the influence exerted by Admiral Darlan and other forces with inclinations toward America and Britain.

New Party Mooted

There is no doubt in the minds of most observers that if Premier Laval, who has had full powers vested in him, is successful in organizing a unified political party in Vichy from which all elements opposed to his Government have been eliminated, he will find himself in a position immeasurably stronger than he is at the present moment.

When the unified political party becomes a reality the question with which Premier Laval is expected to find himself confronted is the position of Jacques Doriot and his followers who have been carrying on a movement from Paris to establish a single political party for France since the spring of this year in their capacity of a detached force working for Premier Laval. It is conceivable that Premier Laval is desirous of seeing Mr. Doriot and his group included in the proposed political party.

In this connection, it is pointed out by observers that there are strong forces in France which are opposed to Mr. Doriot.

It is because of this fact that the Vichy Government has hitherto refrained from expressing in a formal way its attitude toward the question of a single political party for France.

Question of Doriot

Whether the Doriot group will be excluded from the camp working for closer cooperation between Germany and France is a question whose solution will furnish the key to the future of the French question.

Reports were circulating of the impending formation of a coalition Cabinet headed by Mr. Laval and Mr. Doriot at the time the German forces advanced into unoccupied France. Of late there has been very little of the talk of such a coalition Cabinet.

Several reasons are assigned to the situation. Most observers are agreed that the role which has hitherto been played by Mr. Doriot in the movement for closer cooperation between Germany and France has ended with the new situation in French North Africa. These observers are inclined to the view that henceforth Marshal Petain and Premier Laval, between them, will carry out the policy of cooperating with Germany to the fullest extent.

The fact that a German news agency which is using every circumspection in handling news bearing on relations with France has announced that a unified political party in France will be a reality shortly suggests that it will not be long before Premier Laval will engage in positive political activities.

BRAILLE BOOKS DISCOVERED

Young Girl Finds 40-Year-Old Tomes In Waseda University

The first books ever published in Braille here in Japan have been recently discovered in the library of Waseda University by a 14-year-old girl by the name of Kazuko, daughter of Teiji Miyakawa, Vice-Director of the university's library, who is studying Braille for the consolation of blind soldiers, reports the Yomiuri.

The books contain a series of lectures on the correspondence course of the middle school of Waseda University, and were published 40 years ago by Konosuke Sakonitsu, principal of the Kobe Blind and Dumb School, for the benefit of the soldiers, who lost their eyesight in the Russo-Japanese War.

North China Council To Train 50 Persons For Anti-Red Purpose

Domei

PEKING, December 12.—Anti-Communist activities in North China will be given a further impetus with the proposed establishment, next January, of a special training institute under the direction of the North China Anti-Communist Committee. The opening term of the new institute will see the enrollment of 50 men, who are to be selected by the North China Political Council and other administrative organs, for a training period of six months.

PEACE RETURNS TO PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

American rule had been a repetition of pains and hardships due chiefly to a series of interference and disturbance by Moro tribesmen.

Moros Cooperating

"The same tribe failed to appreciate the real intention of the Japanese Forces immediately after their landing, but today, in welcoming the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we find their attitude completely friendly and understanding, with most of the chieftains strictly abiding by Japanese rules.

"Thus, the Japanese Forces, in the short space of less than a year, accomplished what the Americans failed to achieve in 40 long years. This is indeed a source of great joy.

"In the field of education, the Military Administration is exercising vigorous efforts for the renovation of the system on a spiritual foundation necessary in the reconstruction of the Philippines.

"Too many schools in the past were connected with jurisprudence, and although some institutions gave instructions on medical science, this was rather limited in the absence of adequate facilities, the students merely receiving a medical degree when graduating.

"In September, however, medical experts were dispatched from Japan to improve this defect and to give proper guidance, bettering thereby the living conditions of the Filipinos in general.

"On the other hand, the authorities are trying to reduce the number of institutions dealing with law and are superseding them with agricultural schools which are more useful in the future. There are currently nearly 400 elementary schools already giving lessons, with an additional 300 slated to be opened early next year.

"Culturally the Military Administration is striving to make known the Japanese spirit and moral principles rather than placing importance on the question of establishing or enhancing the Philippine culture directly. This policy is adopted in order to help deepen the interest of the Filipinos in Japan.

"In other words, the task of establishing a Philippine culture will be left in the hands of the Administrative organ and the Military Administration will assist in every way toward this end.

"Fortunately the Philippine Catholics, fully understanding the true intentions of the Japanese, have heartily cooperated with us and have striven to stabilize the Filipinos' spirit. The missionaries in the Visayas especially have given positive cooperation to the Japanese Forces. In this connection we feel deeply sorry for the massacre of some of them by defected American troops.

Anglo-Saxons Ousted

"Through the patriotic service of the Japanese soldiers under the August Virtues of our Emperor, all American and British influence in the Philippines have been eradicated. Filipino soldiers who fought against Japan, have been re-educated as regenerated people of Asia and released. The Philippines are now in the course of vigorous reconstruction as a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In this connection it is worthy of note that the Filipinos have organized the Philippines Reconstruction Corps under the slogan, "The Philippines must be reconstructed by the Filipinos themselves." This popular movement is expected to spur on the reconstruction of the islands. The various political parties that had heretofore opposed each other and thus obstructed reconstruction work have been disbanded and organized into a single organization, which is expected to launch a spiritual revolutionary movement for labor service whereby the reconstruction of engineering and communication facilities of the country will be achieved. The organization of a self-policing system is expected to be completed shortly whereby peace and order will be preserved and the spirit of mutual neighborly assistance will be cultivated, as in the case of the neighborhood association system in Japan.

"The number of Chinese residents in the Philippines is popularly estimated at 120,000. Prior to the war, these Chinese had carried on fierce anti-Japanese activities under the instigation of the Chungking regime, but with the Japanese occupation of the islands almost all of their leaders have been captured and convicted. Those that remained have entirely reformed and are closely cooperating with us. Although there still may be some who outwardly try to cooperate with us with a sitting on the fence attitude, the great majority of the Chinese are striving to lead a regenerated life as new South Seas people. In fact, there is no way for the Chinese residents of the islands but to cooperate with us. The Chinese Association has been carrying on friendly activities, such as launching a movement to raise a donation fund of ¥20,000,000, opening up Japanese language schools, and other cooperative endeavors. However, since there is no guarantee that they might again resort to their old trick of bleeding the Filipinos through their usury organizations, we are maintaining close vigilance on this point.

"With regard to the protection of third country nationals in the Philippines, we are collaborating with their embassies and legations in Tokyo to see that they make a proper living.

"Thus the reconstruction of the Philippines is rapidly progressing and the islands are striving hard to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with our Imperial Way as the guiding principle."

SELANGOR SHOWING FRUITFUL RESULTS

State in Malaya Thriving in All Fields Under New Order, With British Ousted

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 12—Smoking godowns, destroyed bridges, and waterpipes, in a blacked-out and half deserted town at the mercy of unscrupulous looters—so the British left, and the Japanese found, Kuala Lumpur on January 9, 1942.

An immense task faced the newcomers. Losing no time, the military administration set about its work. The people had been waiting eagerly for the Japanese, and to cooperate in their task.

The town had no drinking water, and that naturally was first attended to. A Japanese repair unit was immediately dispatched to the reservoir at Ampang. Every household had water in a fortnight.

The impotent rage of the frustrated British had especially been directed against the city's source of light. The Engineering Corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces had to work hard at the Bungsar power station till the later part of April before lights could be on in all houses. It was quick work, considering the heavy damage that had been done.

Town Cleaned

The town was cleaned, and shops opened, and life was rapidly becoming normal, even as the Imperial Army was driving down the peninsula to Singapore.

Trade soon became brisk, although shops had been almost completely looted by British soldiers followed by those whom they encouraged in this occupation. Brokers, buyers, and sellers were busy. New restaurants and shops sprang up like mushrooms overnight.

The Engineering Corps of the Imperial Army quickly repaired the bridges, leaving the people wondering at their dexterity and skill. "How soon the Japanese rebuild the bridges!" they would say and laugh at the Britisher's futile policy of "scorching" the earth.

Meanwhile, under the direction of the military administration the building of a temporary bridge over the Kuala Lumpur river (that divides the town into two) progressed rapidly. Within a month, on February 4, 1942, Colonel X, then head of the Selangor Administration, declared it open at a colorful ceremony.

Since then the construction of permanent bridges in place of the destroyed ones has been going on; 14 out of 50 destroyed bridges in Selangor have been rebuilt. The new bridges are better than the old ones—with raised sidewalks for pedestrians. Recently three reconstructed bridges were opened by the Governor in Kuala Lumpur.

Two other big bridges are now in the final phase of reconstruction and are scheduled to be opened shortly.

Industries Reviewed

Selangor's principal industries were rapidly revived. All enemy-owned rubber estates are now operated by the Shonan Gomu Kumiai.

The British sank 29 of 35 enemy-owned dredges in the State. The Japanese refloated them. Some of Malaya's largest opencast mines are in Selangor, and they are functioning, too.

The Government is also encouraging the growth of small industries, and the Agri-Horticultural Show held here recently was quite a revelation of what even the Malayan can do if he is given the necessary encouragement.

Epecially remarkable is this encouragement in the field of agriculture. Even the small areas of land within house compounds are now growing vegetables, and the people of Kuala Lumpur, for example, who could not be moved by the Britishers' grow-more-food campaign for all its loudness, are busy at the gardens—even little boys and girls can be seen of an evening merrily watering the plants.

Result is an increase of about 50,000 acres of cultivated land over the pre-war figure of only 30,000. It is hard to believe. But that is what has taken place.

Padi Area Increased

No wonder, therefore, that the present padi area in the State is nearly one and a half times the pre-war area—33,969 acres now and 23,312 then. Seven million gantangs of rice is the estimated yield for the current year.

This is going to increase greatly in the near future. About 38,000 acres of land has been earmarked for padi in Tanjong Karang (Kuala Selangor) and Sabak Bernam.

Equally noteworthy are the results in regard to other food crops. The area under tapioca has become three times the pre-war area—from 8,410 acres to 22,236. Maize has increased similarly, from 1,186 acres to 4,386. The area under vegetables has doubled to 13,739 acres.

New crops are also cultivated, notable among these being ragi which covers an acreage of 18,324.

Meanwhile, the prospects are even more encouraging for agriculture. The Agricultural Department has introduced a new variety in padi—cross between the Nanking and (local) melek varieties. A three-month crop, its yield is estimated by experts to be double that of the commonly grown variety of Malaya.

While industry and agriculture have thus been fruitfully encouraged, the administration has taken all possible measures to stabilize the economy of the State. The opening of the Yokohama Specie Bank and local Indian and Chinese banks has restored Selangor's finance to the normal. The establishment of branches of big Japanese firms points to flourishing business in the State.

Looking back, the Japanese administration's achievements have been many times more than the most optimistic hopes a year ago.

While the administration is carrying out these highly responsible tasks of reconstructing Selangor to fit in the new order, social life in all its aspects goes on no longer embarrassed by that ghost of superiority which dominated Malayan life in the form of the Britisher.

Trans-Sumatra Line Under Consideration By Military Authorities

Domei

SHONAN, December 12.—Concrete plans have been drafted by the Japanese Military Administration for the construction of a Trans-Sumatra Railroad for the development of the natural resources of this great southern island. The new railroad will necessarily speed up the industrial development of Central Sumatra, especially rich in precious natural resources, indispensable for the expansion of Japan's wartime productive power.

Politics Spoil Victory Plans Of U.S. Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

so that he is unable to soar as a strategist.

Many Woes Face Roosevelt

In the first place, the Democratic Party which should be giving him 100 per cent support in these stringent times is suffering from internal conflict and is not enjoying the full support of the people necessary for solidarity, no more than his policy for curbing inflation or his labor policy. The North Atlantic States are suffering from fuel shortage this winter. In the interim elections the people have sent some queer people to Congress, such as Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, of New York, who is of the opinion that Germany is in the right; Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, who recommends Representative Fish as a candidate for the presidency; Isolationist J. Twing Brooks, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Anti-War Andrew L. Somers, Democrat, of New York, and Representative Hoffmann who calls President Roosevelt a megalomaniac.

In the second place, the United States has lost one of the most important of its sources of livelihood, foreign trade. It was foreign trade which had enabled Americans to maintain their boasted high standards of living, so that its loss was bound to affect the economic and social well-being of the nation in a severe form. Despite the fact that the Government has lengthened labor hours to 42 hours a week, this is not by any means a schedule of wartime nature. Since, moreover, strikes have turned some of these hours idle, Americans are faced with the necessity of undertaking a major change in working hours.

It is reported that the Government is to mobilize 2,250,000 boys of 18 and 19 years of age by Christmas for factory work. This may be taken as an index of the American resolve to fight out the war but it can also be regarded as a sign that the United States has begun to draw on its last human resources.

NAVAL AIR UNITS SMASH WARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

25 enemy planes.

Fierce Air Battle

As the flight commander's plane turned left, a Japanese plane was already in air combat. First the pilot of one of the planes blasted at an enemy Grumman, then at the enemy No. 2 and No. 3 planes. The enemy No. 2 plane was hit at the base of its wing and at the next blast disintegrated in the air. Comrade planes were fighting in formation all over the skies. As a comrade plane made a swift left turn two more enemy planes dropped earthward in flames. An enemy flier took to his parachute. Another enemy pilot with his head hanging grotesquely plummeted downward with his plane.

In contrast to the P-40 the Grumman is very good, but not good enough to be a match for our fighters. Thus the pilots of Grummans dislike individual combat and only take to the upper sphere or shoot out from layers of clouds. Knowing the enemy's tactics comrade planes skillfully got a hold on them, blasted at away at them, and went quickly to protect the torpedo planes.

The great daylight air battle lasted 25 minutes and 19 enemy Grummans, P-40s and P-39s were shot down. In the meantime, under the protection of fighters, our torpedo planes accurately released their torpedoes toward the enemy. The enemy's anti-aircraft fire around this time reached its height and the curtain of fire was like a thick wall. The enemy ships fired their main armaments and other guns simultaneously. The enemy was fighting desperately to defend itself but the naval eagles did not even seem to see it.

The torpedo planes in an impressive formation dashed toward the enemy. When they reached a point where they could discharge torpedoes, they dived suddenly. It was at this moment that an A-class enemy cruiser, which was at the van, was hit by a torpedo. A huge column of water far higher than the mast of the cruiser eloquently revealed that the warship was hit. The cruiser sank instantly.

A certain Japanese plane at this moment shook its wings. It looked as if the plane had met its fate. Then, enveloped in a mass of flames it plunged against a B-class enemy cruiser. Immediately following this, another torpedo released by a comrade plane struck the B-class cruiser amidships. A really huge column of water, about 300 meters high, shot up in the sky. Another certain plane dived against an enemy destroyer.

Enemy Convoy in Flames

The enemy convoy was wrapped in flames by this time. Japanese fighter planes which were protecting the torpedo planes plunged downward and machine-gunned the enemy warships. Enemy bluejackets were seen falling on the deck before the machine-gunning. One enemy transport listed sharply. All over the surface of the sea, debris was floating. Many enemy transports were fleeing south and north.

Recalling the fierce combat of the day a certain second lieutenant, who took part in the fighting in a fighter plane, told me that the enemy defensive gunfire was so intensive that the atmosphere surrounding the scene was, as it were, like a squall suddenly pouring over the sea. The battle participated by our torpedo planes was one of the fiercest combats that had ever taken place in the War of Greater East Asia. It was literally a mortal combat. Japanese planes which body-crashed against an enemy destroyer or transport one after another really ended their lives in a really splendid manner.

In the aerial combat between the Japanese fighter planes and Grumman planes, the later also displayed much fighting spirit and proved good foes but the P-39 and P-40 enemy planes were ever dodging our fighting and were fleeing into the clouds. Our planes neatly caught them and shot them down one by one. If Japanese planes were outnumbered, these enemy planes used to swoop upon them and after machine-gunning quickly flew into the clouds. These P-39 and P-40 planes seemed to lack positive fighting spirit, in striking contrast to the Japanese fighter planes, the sub-lieutenant said.

After fully displaying our fighting strength, the Japanese sea eagles came back to their base in the face of the bad weather.

Commanders X and Y received the reports of the airmen who had come home after discharging their duties so creditably and who were recounting their feats as if they were merely a part of their routine. Commander Z merely said: "Thanks for achieving the objective over such long distance." All those present lined up and offered a silent prayer in the southern direction. Overwhelming emotion surged through all as they did so. Commander Z by way of an offering to the dead wrote a verse in the classic style in the following vein:

"Let the smoke from our mosquito stick draw the isles of the south, which we lay as offering before you valiant souls. Glorious death, to die fighting in your planes, but we who pray for you cannot repress our tears."

Thus, on the following day and the next our air force continued their attacks to break the air power of the enemy.

U.S., BRITAIN SPLIT OVER DARLAN ISSUE

(Continued From Page 1)

gaullists and Admiral Darlan and his group in the French territory in Africa.

British public opinion is more and more severe in its criticism of Admiral Darlan. This is a fact that testifies to the deepening distrust between America and Britain. Under a volley of questions from the critics of the Government in the House of Commons on December 10, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that it was his belief that the question of relations with Admiral Darlan was in the hands of President Roosevelt.

He followed up this statement with remark that he could not tell whether or not the British Government would issue a statement on the matter in the near future.

These statements of Foreign Secretary Eden were found utterly unsatisfactory by the members, and after Eden had spoken, the House went into a closed session. In the secret session Prime Minister Churchill explained the attitude of the British Government toward the question of Admiral Darlan.

There are at least two reasons for the opposition in which Britain finds itself against America on the matter. The first reason, which is fundamental, is that it is suspected by the British that America is out to get established more firmly in the control of North Africa.

The second, which is rather sentimental, is that America acted in a high-handed manner in dealing with the question of Admiral Darlan, without taking the trouble even of acquainting itself with the stand of the British Government on the question.

British Distrust Darlan

The distrust of the British people toward Admiral Darlan himself is a factor at work to induce the British Government to look askance at the Darlan regime in French North Africa. The influential British journal Manchester Guardian had the following to say about the head of the puppet regime in French North Africa:

"Admiral Darlan is unfit to lead the French people. The latest information in our possession shows that the prestige of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, in North Africa is much greater than we imagined it to be. It is true that Admiral Darlan has the backing of the local authorities in French North Africa. But he wields very little political influence with the French people."

In America, the authorities are trying to have the world believe that America has no designs on North Africa. For instance, they are telling the world that the move by America in getting Lieutenant-General Dwight E. Eisenhower, Commander of the American and British forces in Africa, enter into the agreement with Admiral Darlan was designed to serve a temporary military purpose and nothing else.

A recent Lisbon dispatch quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull as saying to a representative of the Degaullists that the agreement entered into by America and the Darlan regime was military in nature and could not be construed as producing any effect on the future position of France.

It is not only in North Africa that America is extending its influence. In Dakar and West Africa it is getting established more and more firmly. There are people in America who do not approve of their country pursuing a policy of expansion by force in Africa and elsewhere.

Willkie Disapproves

Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate in the last Presidential election, has placed himself in opposition against President Roosevelt's policy toward Africa. He has gone on record as opposed to the idea of America assisting Admiral Darlan, which according to him is not in keeping with America's war aim.

The Soviet Union is violently opposed to the American support of the Darlan regime in North Africa. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to America, are reported to have made representations to the British and American Government, making clear the opposition of the Soviet Union to cooperate with the Darlan regime. It seems that the Soviet Union is utterly dissatisfied with Admiral Darlan. It is aware of the circumstances leading to the severance of the diplomatic relations of the Soviet Union and France which came while Admiral Darlan was at the head of the French Government. For this season, observers here find it difficult to conceive of the Soviet Union coming to terms with the Darlan regime.

Both Britain and the Soviet Union are agreed in opposing Admiral Darlan. There is a possibility of a breach coming between Britain and the Soviet Union, depending upon the way in which the question of Darlan is handled by the group of countries in the field against the Axis Powers.

LIFE OF LANDING UNIT DESCRIBED

(Continued from Page 1)

with wild pigs, but in the beginning they had no means of obtaining vegetables. However, now the soldiers have already overcome that difficulty by cultivating some waste land.

It goes without saying that the enemy are continuing their aerial attacks on the island since it had been their important military base. During the ten days I stayed there, I witnessed the enemy guerrilla aerial attacks daily. It seemed to be their schedule to send a Boeing during the daytime, which would fly over the island at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 meters. The Japanese soldiers began to call it, "a regular service." During night, from three to seven planes flew over the island, throwing flare bombs and shells. During all my stay in the jungle, I never saw any enemy shells hit their right marks and they altogether failed to inflict damage to our establishments upon the island. Despite these fruitless attacks, the enemy seems to have claimed exaggerated results which is evident from the false accounts given by them. One such ridiculous instance is when they announced that in one of their aerial attacks they blasted a certain base and sunk ten Japanese warships. As far as we are concerned, we think that the American pilots feel satisfied when they relieve their sense of duty by dropping bombs. Whether they hit their mark or not do not seem to be their concern.

The enemy attacks are confined to guerrilla ones. However, it is apparent that the enemy are desperate in recovering their lost military bases for the dual purpose of rescuing Australia from being isolated and also of checking the Japanese Forces from further advance. Being astounded by the bloodless victory of the Imperial Navy in landing on the Solomon Islands on May 3, the Americans have been suddenly awakened to the urgent necessity of recovering them. Since the enemy counter-attacks on Guadalcanal Island on August 7, the Solomon Islands became the scene of continuous operations of the fiercest nature by sea and air. It is beyond doubt that the enemy forces launched the counter-offensive with resolute determination to secure their naval base in the Solomon group. At the same time, it is also true that the enemy had to protect the corps which had previously landed on some of the islands in the same group. Thus reinforcement after reinforcement has been dispatched only to be annihilated by the Imperial Forces.

While the battle of Pearl Harbor is memorable, the following ones have not been less fierce in nature, and each time the Americans have been forced to realize the mighty strength of the Imperial Air Force. After the night operation of Tulagi Strait in which the enemy met relentless opposition, they have become panic-stricken of night campaigns. They have since been apparently contriving to avoid night operations. In spite of their fear, the Americans had to keep contact with those corps which had already landed on the Solomons. Scarcity of cruisers also counts for their inactiveness in the area, west of Guadalcanal Island.

The Americans also bared their inferiority in the military strategy while conducting counter-offensives in the Solomon area. On October 25, the American fleet headed by two battleships appeared on the southeastern position of the Solomon Islands. It was of course their trick to entice the Japanese warships into that direction and to attack the Imperial navy base from the back with another fleet of aircraft carriers. No words need be wasted to state that the Imperial seamen were not so stupid as to be trapped by such an obvious trick. Anticipating it, the Imperial Forces made the enemy aircraft carriers their main target, sending them to the bottom of the ocean. Our victory was so great and decisive that we even thought of tugging away the enemy aircraft carrier which had been fatally damaged and had been drifting on the surface. The same ship, a short time later, blasted itself and our plan for pulling it ashore could not be carried out.

There is no doubt that the Americans will exert their utmost to defend their base in the Solomon area, even by resorting to drastic measures. The Third Battle of the Solomons was, shortly after, followed by another campaign in which the Imperial capital ships and the enemy capital ships challenged each other to fiercest hostilities. On the occasion of the Night Battle off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, the Japanese destroyer squadron manifested their traditional efficiency by annihilating the enemy attempts. In the same night campaign, the enemy, on their part exerted desperate efforts only to be frustrated by the Japanese Forces. For America the loss of the Solomon group means no other than the loss of the control of the Pacific, and also severance from Australia of which America is making her bulwark for defense. No matter how desperately the Americans may defend their military base the Solomon area, their forces are no match for the invincible Imperial Navy. Before long the enemy forces will be completely smashed in the Solomon area which is the key point for the control of the Pacific.

MAJOR-GENERAL WAKIZAKA RECOLLECTS NANKING FALL

Five Years Ago Today That City Captured After Terrific Fighting

Five years ago today, the hearts of 100,000,000 Japanese throbbed with emotion as they shouted banzai to the news of the fall of Nanking. In remembrance of the day, a Domei correspondent visited the home of Major-General Jiro Wakizaka, the Commander of the Wakizaka Unit, who were first to top the Kuanghua Gate in the terrific assault on Nanking, at his home in Kiya-machi, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya. Major-General Wakizaka spoke as follows:

"Nanking was completely occupied on December 13, but it was after we fought our way over mounds of dead bodies and rivers of blood in our onslaught on Kuanghua Gate and after we had mopped up the enemy on the wall. When I think of the terrific fight put up by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshimitsu Ito and other brave men who lost their lives in the fierce struggle at Kuanghua Gate, many recollections are revived in my mind. I feel very humble to the bereaved families when I think that I came back alive.

"On the morning of the 13th, as we bowed our heads toward the Imperial Palace and shouted banzai, it seemed that my heart was filled more with sorrow at the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Ito and many others than with the joy of victory. The Nipponese people must unite and fight the war to a victorious finish, when we think of the brave dead, whose will we must carry on, so that they will not have died in vain."

BRITISH OCCUPY TEHERAN AS CRISIS IN IRAN WORSE

Popular Uprisings Grow as Allied Invasion Causes Serious Food Shortage

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 11.—Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Iran and Iraq, following consultation with American forces, declared on December 10 that Teheran would be militarily occupied on the ground that the political situation in Iran had gone from bad to worse. Immediately following this, he led his army into the capital of Iran.

The aggravation of the Iranian situation is entirely due to a food crisis engendered by the invasion of the British-American-Soviet troops into the country. The food problem has begun to assume serious proportions with the result that popular riots have broken out in various parts of the country. The situation has become so aggravated that even the Premier of the puppet regime of Iran supported by the Allies declared several days ago that unless the troops return 130,000 tons of wheat out of the total amount requisitioned by them he will not be able to assume responsibility for the restless domestic situation. The advance of British forces into Teheran also is understood to be a defensive move of the oil zones in West Africa because of the menacing situation created by the steady advance of Axis forces over the Caucasus.

Java Leaders to Meet

Domei

DYA-KARTA, December 11.—The Java Military Administration will hold initial conference of local governors in the near future at the Central Council Hall here. Opinions pertaining to administration of future policies in the local districts will be discussed, it is understood.

EX-HAWAII RESIDENT RECALLS OAHU RAID

Determination to Go Through Any Kind of Hardship Voiced

By Torao Takei

"When I recall that startling morning of December 8, there arises within me a feeling that I shall be able to endure any hardship, any privations which I may in the future encounter."

Behind the quiet words, behind the somber eyes of the grave, quiet-spoken man, there lay a vista of deep and hidden memories. Behind the low, steady voice, there quivered a tenser, a more vibrant timber, which, unspoken, cried, "When I recall the sudden, startling shock which paralyzed the world on the morning of December 8; when I recall the fierce elation, the humble gladness which surged through me on receipt of the news, when I recall the self-denial, the courage, the valor, the faith of those who gave their lives; of those who are now unselfishly offering their lives; of those who are striving, without complaint, without thought of self, of home, of loved ones, of friends, for the sake of justice and its cause, there surges within me a feeling that I—I, Torao Takei, who have lived for more than seven years in distant Hawaii; I, who numbered among the fortunate few, able to return to my beloved Japan; I, who saw the grim, savage onslaught of stalwart men and felt with them their same, fierce, joyous exultation.—I, who knew these things and knew the deep-seated loyalty and valor behind each and every deed, could endure, nay, would endure every hardship, every privation, every strife which needs must cross my path." Quiet, steady, painting a grim, startling picture of reality, were the words of this Nippon Yusen Kaisha man, who, following his seven years' sojourn in Hawaii, returned to Japan on board the exchange liner.

Had Finished Breakfast

"At the time the war broke out, I was staying at the Makiki Hotel. Having finished breakfast, I had just returned to my room, when the sharp, impatient ring of the telephone startled me from my easy-going lethargy. As I lifted the receiver, a shrill, penetrating voice, quivering with excitement, literally exploded the news.

"'Oahu is being attacked!' It was the Hawaiian employed at our office. 'Oahu is being bombed! Bombs! Can you hear them!'

"In the stillness of the room, I could distinctly hear the muffled roar of distant planes. Strangely enough, I had taken the sounds for routine maneuvers of American aircraft. Slamming the receiver hastily down, I stumbled out of the room.

"Rushing headlong into the garden, I found there a scene of utter confusion and consternation. Bewildered lodgers were dashing nervously about, knowing neither what to do nor where to go. Women and children, enveloped in an atmosphere of growing panic, fear, shock, were weeping and screaming hysterically. It was a scene of terror, fear, confusion, bewilderment, touched with vibrant, electrifying excitement.

"In the sky, I could see distant planes, soaring in all their majestic, aerial splendor, and, somehow, I could not force upon myself the truth that these were Japanese planes, that these were Japan's 'eagles of the air.'

"Returning immediately to my room, I made for the radio, and as its low, static hum filled the stillness of the room, I waited tense, eager, and, somehow, weak. The sharp, staccato bark of the announcer broke the oppressing silence.

"'Oahu is now being attacked!' In no uncertain terms came the announcement that the island was being raided by Japanese planes.

"Not for a moment, not for an instant, had I imagined that Japan would stretch her mighty arms of the sea to distant, remote Hawaii. I was experiencing successive, changing emotions, indescribable, awe-inspiring, new and alien emotions which I had never heretofore known.

"All that day, the American anti-aircraft gun, located at Punchbowl, a short distance from the hotel, was spouting incessant and deafening fire. More than one innocent citizen must have been wounded by the sharp, deadly splinters from its flying shells.

"In the afternoon of the same day, extras appeared on the streets, screaming the news of the attack and revealing the superiority of the Imperial Forces. I myself sat tied to the radio, listening intently to its increasing announcements.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I was summoned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where I underwent strict examination. Following this investigation, I was permitted to return to the hotel, where I was kept in internment until the fourth of March this year.

"The three months at the hotel were, to say the least, unusual ones. Although the radio in my room was disconnected, I was permitted to read the newspapers, which carried stories of American "victories" in bold print.

"I was the only Japanese in the hotel. Strangely, the residents in the hotel appeared to take much more interest in me after the attack on Pearl Harbor than before. Wives and children of American Navy and Army officers, who were seeking refuge in the sanctuary of the hotel, greeted me, and often stopped to talk with me. One American newspaper woman, on the staff of the Honolulu Advertiser, expressed her fear to me one day that she thought Japan would some day occupy the island of Oahu. In an uncertain, stumbling sort of way, I began to realize that they were, in their own way, paying respect to the mighty strength and power of the Imperial Forces.

"From March 4, I was sent from one internment camp to another. It was at the camp on Angel Island that I learned for the first time of the heroic victory effected by the Japanese Navy in their surprise attack on that memorable day.

"It was during my transference from one internment camp to another that, at Livingstone camp in Louisiana, I finally received orders to board the exchange ship.

"During those long months, whenever I was confronted with difficulties and privations, I would recall from the indelible past the memory of those valiant Japanese sailors, who unselfishly, unquestioningly dedicated their lives to their country and its cause. Then, somehow, there surged within me, and surges within me still, a deep, unflinching conviction that I, too, can endure, like them, any hardships, any difficulties, any sufferings which may some day cross my path."

Remember the Soldiers

These school girls of Canton have come to know the unselfish and great work of the Japanese soldiers for the sake of China. Something to show their appreciation and gratitude of the soldiers was but natural. In the top picture, these Chinese school girls are with pleasure writing with the brush in characters "Thank you, noble soldier." In the bottom picture, the girls are making comfort kits.

BIG GRID BATTLE SET AT SHRINE STADIUM

Two Undefeated Teams, Keio And Meiji, to Clash Today For Title

Two undefeated football elevens, Keio and Meiji, will clash this afternoon for the championship of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League in the Meiji Shrine stadium. As a preliminary to this titanic struggle, Waseda University and the Nisei Rengo-kai team will start swinging away at 12:30 p.m. sharp.

Meiji, the gridiron Goliath is set to add an upstart Keio eleven as its fifteenth victim and clinch the championship for the third consecutive season.

While impressed by Meiji's gridiron stature, the Mita team also points to their seasons record of four straight victories and has concentrated on thoughts of walking off with the pennant.

Meiji Favored to Win

While Keio's bid cannot be overlooked, the concensus of opinion holds that Meiji should win by at least 7 points. The defending champions have that good a team, one which, despite the fact that it was held to a draw by Rikkyo, is so smooth working a machine, manned by veterans that it should outclass its fighting rivals from Mita.

Even so, the game should hold everything football fans crave. The power and deception which these two are capable of is expected to be be unfolded fully, Meiji is capable of scoring a touchdown from almost anywhere.

Meiji's back has seen service as a unit for the last two years. It has a great breakaway runner in Keijiro Yamahira. And the remaining three have stepped right along to form the fastest backfield of the League.

With Oda, blocking at quarterback, T. Yamahira running at right-half and Wakatake in there as a smashing, plunging fullback, Keijiro Yamahira has all the backfield help he needs.

Against this dangerous backfield, Keio will line up with backs, lacking in experience and just a trifle slower. It has a great backfielder leader in Miyoshi in the blocking half, and in Todo, left-half, a match for Keijiro Yamahira, Fukuyama calling signals and blocking at quarter and Miyakoshi, picking up extra yards from the fullback position.

In the line both teams will lineup practically on par as far as weight, but Meiji will definitely have an edge in experience.

Anything Can Happen

Keio, a well-balanced outfit with a fighting spirit second to none, battles against an eleven which has dominated the gridiron for the past two years. While the Mita eleven is definitely the underdogs, anything can happen in a football game and the year's record crowd will be on hand for the thrills.

Ex-college stars, who are now slightly on the soft side, will see action for the Rengo-kai eleven against the Waseda boys in the preliminary game.

Hand picked and coached by K. Fukuda, the ex-collegians have undergone some razzle dazzle football to shoot at the collegians.

While the excollegians have bubbled with optimism, Coach Fukuda limited his opinion to "Boy, we'll out-weigh them a mile."

However, the tilt should see some fun. The Waseda backs, Narumi, Shibuya, Hattori, Yamawaki Yoshino, Wada, and company should find no easy victims in the determined play of the Rengo-kai eleven.

Probable starting line-ups:

Keio		Meiji
Tokunaga	LE	Kuramoto
Sato	LT	Ito
Yoshida	LG	Suzuki
Okada	C	Tsuruoka
Takahashi	RG	Nikaido
Tanifuchi	RT	Isobe
Hishida	RE	Inouye
Fukuyama	QB	Oda
Todo	LH	K. Yamahira
Miyoshi	RH	T. Yamahira
Miyakoshi	FB	Wakatake

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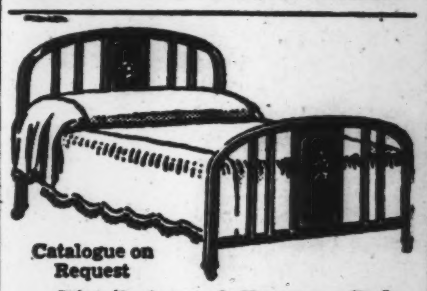
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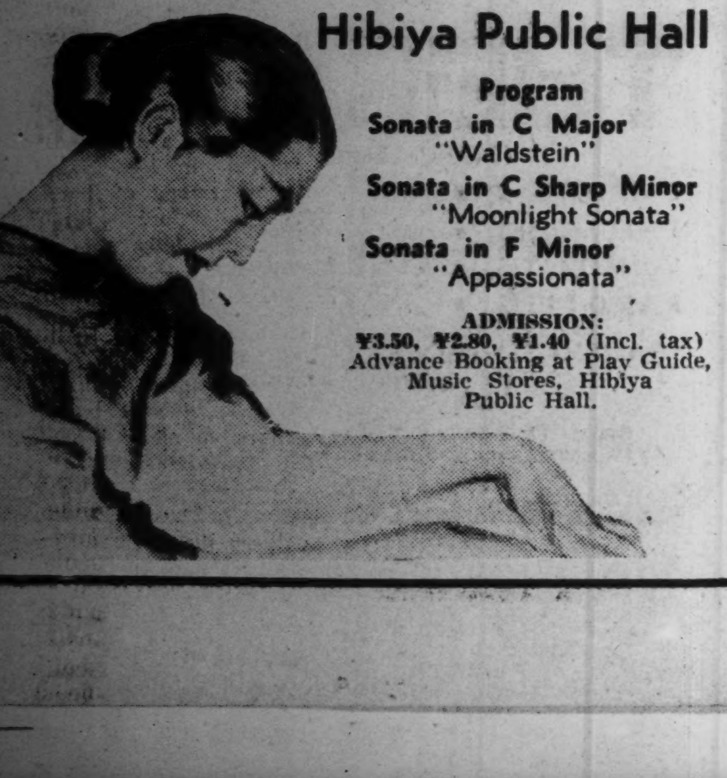
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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, with Iguchi-Motonari as soloist:

The 5th (the 242nd performance) of a series of orchestral concerts (the 17th season, 1942-1943) took place last Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The same program was repeated for the two evenings. It was as follows:—Hukai-Siro's "Symphonic Parodies", (1) Quite slow (2) Fast and rhythmical (3) Very slow (4) Animatoz Toccata for Piano and Orchestra, by Ottorino Respighi (First performance in this country); and Brahms' Symphony No. 2, Op. 73 in D major.

The program opened with Hukai's "Symphonic Parodies"; a parody, whether it be musical or literary, is apt to be a mere plagiarism (if transplanted literally) or a caricature (when assimilation is insufficient), or at best a burlesque (when the form is too ostentatious for the contents). A parody to be a parody is not an easy one, unless one regards it to be a mere imitation of the original. But, is imitation the opposite of originality, and is it as easy and looked-down as all that? One would rather like to regard imitation as the same force working exactly at the opposite directions (like the centrifugal and the centripetal forces, which are in reality one and the same force), under certain circumstances.

Therefore, they would perhaps be better termed different modes of energy rather than two opposing forces. Hence, there can be no originality without imitation, because the coming into play of the one immediately involves the exercise of the other. Mr. Hukai's "Symphonic Parodies" had some interesting moments, both musically and instrumentally, but in spite of the "Ravel-Stravinsky flavors," it was not too clear whether the style of the writing or the personality of the originator he was "parodising." The piano part of the composition was played with gusto and energy by Iguchi.

A very interesting work (Toccata for Piano and Orchestra) by Ottorino Respighi was performed for the first time in this country. It is classic in style and yet tempered with freedom of romanticism. The orchestration, from the sonority point of view, is excellent, and the pianoforte plays a very integral part in the work and does not proclaim too conspicuously to over-balance the classic atmosphere of the work, which is very gratifying.

Unfortunately, the orchestral performance was not quite up to the expected standard, particularly the cello solo part was much to be desired, both in intonation and tone-quality. Iguchi played the piano part with the same gusto and energy which he displayed in the previous work and with not too warm a tone. In music, one should realize that there is something more than a mere physical exhilaration. Listening to Iguchi, a certain scholarly seriousness could be discerned, but his means of expressing his intellectual understanding of the music did not always go hand in hand. Otherwise, it was quite enjoyable on the whole.

Although the Brahms Symphony was the chief item of the evening, the performance fell far below the previous performance of the Brahms Symphony No. 1 in C minor. It needed a much more perfection of the strings (especially the violas and the double basses), the horns and the woodwinds, either in intonation, tone-quality or articulation to bring out the atmosphere of quietude, contentment and idyllic simplicity of the work.

In the third movement especially, a little more flexibility of the rhythm and a thought of dynamic nuance would have enhanced the pastoral character of the movement still further. Joseph Rosenstock did his best with the orchestra, which could not be considered as an ideal unit because of unevenness of the abilities of the members. Rosenstock has a responsible duty to even out those unequalities still further in the future. The concert was well attended and enjoyable on the whole.

GERMAN CHURCH SERVICE

Christmas and New Year Schedules Announced

The German Church in Tokyo will hold its Christmas service on Wednesday, December 23, at 5 p.m., and not on Sunday, December 20, as previously announced.

A New Year's service for children will be held on Friday, January 1, at 9:45 a.m., at the Union Church, Bluff, Yokohama. It will be followed by the regular New Year's service at 10:30 a.m.

Reichstag Vice-Chief Dies

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Dr. Emil Georg von Strauss, 65, Vice-President of the Reichstag, died here today.

47 RONIN ANNIVERSARY

Celebrated Vendetta Carried Out by Loyal Samurai 240 Years Ago When Code of Warriors Was in Decadence; Oishi's Leadership Recounted

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Two hundred and forty years ago on December 14, 47 masterless samurai rose in arms and killed a high Shogunate official. They reported their deed to the grave of their former Lord and also to the Shogunate authorities. On February 4 of the following year, they were sentenced to death and were subsequently buried beside their master's grave in the temple ground of the Sengaku-ji in Yedo (Tokyo). To this day, for two and a half centuries, not a day has passed without crowds of people streaming there to offer incense at their tombs, thus paying a national tribute to their fidelity to the ethical code of their time. Their story has been widely introduced to the Western world as the "Vendetta of the 47 Ronin;" with the Japanese it is a household word, told from generation to generation with never diminishing admiration.

Though no attempt is made in these columns to recount the already familiar details of their adventure, a brief outline is given below for the benefit of those to whom it may be novel, followed by some sidelights.

Outline of Story

In the spring of 1701, Lord Asano, daimyo of Ako, was entrusted with the important task of receiving and entertaining the Imperial Messengers dispatched to Yedo in acknowledgment of the yearly Shogunate tribute to the Emperor. Lord Asano, uninitiated as he was in the courtly etiquette, was advised to study peculiar rules of protocol from Kira, a super master of the ceremonies. Old Kira, whose knowledge of exact formalities was equalled only by his mean disposition, resented Asano's neglect to fee him for the information he had grudgingly imparted and insulted him under the slightest provocations. So spiteful and malicious were the stings of mortification that Asano finally drew his sword and slashed the venomous wretch. The wound was slight and the old man soon recovered. But, for the great offense of defiling the sanctity of the occasion by a private brawl, Lord Asano was condemned to perform harakiri that very evening; his estate was forfeited, his family declared extinct, and all the members of his clan disbanded. Thus the hereditary retainers became ronin, without a lord and without a home.

Oishi Kuranosuke, the chief retainer of the dead daimyo, headed a band of now masterless samurai, bound together by solemn vows to avenge their wronged master. Their major difficulty was to elude the vigilance of the government. For the vendetta, though required of the chivalrous samurai by his ethical code, was forbidden by law. Not to take vengeance on an enemy was unthinkable to him; to take it involved capital punishment. But his code of honor was more imperative than public law.

The 47 conspirators determined to separate and devised ways and means to deceive the enemy into complete security. Then suddenly, on the night of December 14, 1702, during a severe snowstorm, the attack was made. The surprised enemy offered little resistance, and Kira was sought out of a secret outhouse. They offered to save Kira's honor by permitting him to perform harakiri like a samurai, but seeing that the old scoundrel was too fearful to commit it, they killed him and cut off his head. The little band marched to the Sengaku-ji at the other end of the city. At the temple they laid on their lord's grave the head of the enemy by whom he had been so grievously wronged. After much hesitation on the part of the Shogun himself, the authorities sentenced them all to commit harakiki.

Strong Leadership

The story of the 47 ronin centers round the personality of Oishi Kuranosuke. There might have been no such history-making event, had it not been for his leadership. On the other hand, his name would have been utterly unknown today, if it had not been for the celebrated vendetta. Oishi had been the chief retainer in the Asano feudatory for 25 years, and history credits him with no outstanding political or social service. As a matter of fact it is highly doubtful if he was of more than average ability in routine administration. But a tragedy took place and he magnificently rose to the occasion.

It is told that he went to Kyoto when young to study under the famed Confucianist scholar, Ito Jinsai. While the master was in the midst of an elaborate discourse, Oishi was often found dozing. His fellow disciples took umbrage at his neglect of scholarship and disrespect of etiquette. But the great master must have seen a giant oak in the unworthy acorn, for he refused to consider his expulsion from his private school despite the urgent and repeated suggestions from the other students.

For a quarter of a century he was the chief executive of Lord Asano's feudatory administration. He, however managed affairs in so eventless a fashion, without either brilliant achievements or gross failures, that people were given no chance of judging his ability as an emergency leader. The general impression was that he was not a very useful man since he contributed nothing to improving the clan government in the course of his long tenure. Eventually they began calling him Hiru Andon or "a lantern in the day-light," a distinctly uncomplimentary name suggestive of slow wit and uselessness.

After 25 years of peace, Lord Asano's domain was cursed with an unexpected adversity. The lord was condemned to death, his estate confiscated. In order to rectify this undeserved wrong a leader was in urgent need, who combined organizing ability, will-power, perseverance and tact. The lantern that seemed to shimmer vainly in the day-light was now given a chance to emit dazzling light in the sudden darkness. Pitched against overwhelming odds Oishi proved a great man in possession of all the necessary qualities of a true leader.

Vendetta Last Resort

Oishi is remembered for the successful vengeance he took for the disastrous end of his former lord. One is apt to forget that that was the last resort and that he would have chosen a different course, if it could have achieved the same purpose—of honorably restoring the lord's family to former estate. For private revenge was forbidden by law, and furthermore Lord Asano was not killed by Kira but by order of the government, even though he was admittedly responsibly for the fatal consequence.

Yet for the 47 ronin to avenge their wronged lord was in open violation of the law, and Oishi tried to achieve his end without being disrespectful of authority. But his final hope of honorable rectification vanished when the Shogunate rejected Oishi's petition to establish Lord Asano's brother as successor in the Asano family even with a reduced fief. The authorities were unequivocal in expressing their intention that the family should remain forever extinct.

As can be imagined, it was well-nigh impossible for so large a group of roaming samurai to carry out a daring assassination in the face of strict vigilance of the government, for the government knew, as the public hoped, that the retainers of the outraged daimyo would make an attempt on the life of their enemy. The 47 loyal lieges had to disband in all directions, assume most unsuspected disguises and yet keep in perfect touch with one another, for the final act would have to be determined and carried out in an instant, some turned to the lowliest of trades; others opened establishments as physicians, classical teachers and fencing instructors. Kanzaki Yogoro, for instance, peddled fans in summer and traded in grains in winter.

While the 47 were scattered over distant parts of the land, they operated according to a coordinated plan; one was detailed to obtain the blueprints of the enemy's mansion, another to complete strategic details in the attack, a third to study the best route from Kira residence to the Sengaku-ji where they planned to culminate their adventure by offering the enemy's head at their lord's grave.

Accused of Neglect

Oishi himself lived in Yamashina in the suburbs of Kyoto and led the quiet life of a flower-loving recluse by day and the gay life of a women addicted rake by night. He was so successful in the arts of gay living that some of his most trusted colleagues accused him of neglect of his duty. But his own wife, far from getting jealous or fretful, remained calmly confident of his ultimate high motive.

Oishi arrived in Yedo on November 5. His colleagues knew then that all was well and that the great day was near at hand. In the meantime, fortunately for them, Kira's residence had been removed to an ill-policed neighborhood of Yedo. The loyal conspirators had two blue prints of the enemy's quarters and knew all the intricacies of its corridors and gardens. But there was one difficulty to overcome. Kira was wont to stay at the mansion of Lord Uyesugi, his son. They found out, however, that he always spent the night at his own home whenever he held formal tea parties. By careful spying they discovered that there were to be such formal occasions at his residence on November 20 and December 5. November 20 was too close at hand; December 5 was not desirable because, on account of the Shogun's tour of the town on December 6, the whole neighborhood would be tightly policed.

Was there to be no other tea party that year? If not, they might miss the long awaited opportunity for ever, for, was it not rumored that the old man was to live permanently at Lord Uyesugi's residence after the New Year? But there was to be one—on December 14. This they were able to ascertain through sympathetic sources. And on the snowy night of December 14, their patience and devotion were rewarded.

No wonder the people—both ruling and ruled—acclaimed their deed in genuine sympathy. They had had a hundred years of peace and the flower of chivalry seemed about to decay into a thing of yesterday. The 47 faithfuls asserted, for the last time in feudal history, that the code of samurai still held. Though even in their time there were some who held a critical attitude toward their conduct from a purely legal point of view, the majority of the Japanese, both then and now, have accepted it as the last flowering of federal chivalry.

Play on Story Given

Only 12 days after it had taken place, the Nakamura-za in Yedo ran a play based on the story of the 47 ronin. The authorities, however, had to ban its performance because after all they were condemned to death and it was too early to permit public expression of their displeasure at Government decision in the matter of their punishment.

Later, a play based on their story was written by the celebrated playwright Chikamatsu and presented on the legitimate stage in 1706. This was followed by a number of varied versions until Takeda Izumo wrote the "Kanadehon Chushingura" (1748) which has became and is today one of the most popular of the traditional Kabuki repertoire. It is commonly said that when a theater suffers from dull business it has only to present Chushingura, because, despite its frequent repetition, it is sure to attract a housepacking audience.

When the Emperor Meiji came to Tokyo from Kyoto in the first year of His reign, 1868, He graciously sent an Imperial Messenger to the Sengaku-ji to honor the tombs of the 47 faithfuls with a message of gratification and a monetary tribute. This, from the Emperor who prohibited personal vendetta by strict law is the highest tribute they have yet received. And the Emperor's message in which His Imperial Majesty expressed His deep gratification at their loyal conduct has put an end to the long controversy regarding the propriety of their deed.

Cat

By Chozan Sato (1888)
Owned by Kokichi Aota, Tokyo

Chozan Sato was born in Fukushima Prefecture, came to Tokyo where he was taught wood carving by Choun Yamazaki. Later he went to France to study sculpture. He joined the reorganized Institute of Japanese Art, and still holds an important position as a member of its sculpture section. He is also a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. He is especially noted for his departure from conventional trends in sculpture by his originality of ideas and construction and by his large-scale works. The sculptor sought the antique feeling in this small piece; reddish brown color has been applied to the wood. (K. B. S. Photo)

Music and Criticism

By ONAMUN MSA
(Continued from Thursday)

One cannot estimate a work of art with the same standard of measurement which one applies in judging the ordinary activities of life; therefore, it is rash to presuppose that the work written by a composer in his "teens" should perforce be immature or lacking in the understanding of life and so on, because, an artistic creation is not always the outcome of the usual process of trial and error, or due to the long experience in technicalities and the accumulation of knowledge.

That is why one sometimes meets with the work of a composer written in his later period, revealing surprising naivete almost amounting to "childishness". For the same reason, the work written impromptu is often a greater masterpiece than the work written under an elaborate preparation and with much expenditure of time.

The intrinsic value of a work of art does not lie in the form or in the quantity, but in the quality; for instance, a little motherbird, protecting its young-ones against a monster-dog with all her body and life, impresses one as sublime, just as much as the flash of lightning and the roar of distant thunder over the countryside inspires one with awe. In art, how often is one beguiled by the grandiosity of the form overlooking the comparative shabbiness and poverty of the contents, which are not at all worthy to don such an ostentatious vestment.

Sometimes one hears of such an inept contention that a composer, who happens to be proficient on a musical instrument, cannot write so well for the other instruments and so on. If that is so, how is one to reconcile with the fact that Beethoven, who was not so proficient on the violin, wrote some of the finest music the world has ever heard in his Sonatas for Violin and Piano, for Cello and Piano, and in his Trios and Quartets! Beethoven himself divulged his feelings to one of his friends, saying, "Do you believe that I think of a divine violin when the spirit speaks to me, and that I write what it dictates?" Verily, most of his Pianoforte-Sonatas have those characteristics of the Strings, ranging from an intimate dialogue between the violin and the cello to the gigantic orchestral conception.

In music, there is no such thing as "our standard of music" or "their standard of music"; there is only one standard of music, and one is tempted to quote from the celebrated Italian violinist, who said to one of his illustrious pupils, on being asked how far he had made a progress. "There are only three kinds of music in this world; good, bad and indifferent, and Your Highness has sufficiently advanced enough to be among the second category."

To describe a work being played as "fast" or "slow" is not only meaningless, but, most unmusical. A work can be played fast or slow as the performer desires within the prescribed tempo, which is quite flexible and always very closely connected with the general character of the work; hence, an Allegro, (with an animated mood pervading throughout the whole movement), played without that sense of flamboyancy would always sound "too slow" however quickly he might play the movement physically. When one notices the "speed" (either fast or slow) from a performance, usually it is due to the lack of rhythmical sense in the playing; when the rhythmic ebb and flow or the elastic give-and-take of the movement is absent, the performance is characterized by a certain lifelessness and distracts one's attention from music to the more physical aspect of the music.

When one wishes to criticize any performance heard through gramophones or radios, one should always bear in mind that one is not listening to the "actual performance." The present gramophones and radios as a means of musical appreciation have both advantages and drawbacks. The gramophone is perhaps a good refresher of the wonderful musical memories at best, but even then it is but a poor substitute, for, not only to the tone reproduced even on a most modern electric-gramophone far from the real one (usually all the delicate over-tones are destroyed and the tone sounds thicker and heavier), but there is an entire absence of visual personality, which is so important in a musical performance.

The same is more or less true with the radio. However, like all remote things, one has a tendency to idealize everything, which is at least one advantage of music being "canned." With gramophone-records, the artist has the advantage of making and remarking the records, until he satisfies himself with his own performance, which is not quite possible on the concert-platform. On the other hand, some artists dislike the idea of playing over the radio, because, they say, they do not know to whom they are playing or with what attitude those people are listening!

Paradoxical as it may sound, half the trouble of music-criticism is not with the critic, but with the concert givers. The sooner all concert-givers realize "how," and not "what," they should play, the happier would this earthly paradise become both for the audience and the performers. And, when one reaches the magnitude of Beethoven, the following dictum may be quietly adopted, but not until then, "In all that concerns me as an artist, no one has ever heard me say that I pay the least attention to what has been said or written about me."

The music-critic, especially when he himself happens to be a performer on an international, solo instrument, has just as much, or sometimes even more, musical ideals as the performer whom he criticizes, because of his "on-looker's" vantage-ground; free from the fetters of physical elements, he can appreciate the performance from a purely interpretative point of view. Besides, his technical knowledge of the actual performance on an international, solo instrument will make him sympathize with the performer, who has to cope with all those technicalities for the realization of his musical ideals.

A critic not only in the sphere of music alone, really worthy of the name, should be an impersonal analyst, independent of preferences or schools; like a connoisseur of paintings, he should simply estimate the artistic value of the work submitted to him. His mind, open to everything, should strive to surmount his individuality, leaving him free to discover and praise works (performances) which, as a man, he may not like, but which, as a judge, he must duly appreciate.

(The End)

Music Notes

Two young female pianists will be heard in concerts on Wednesday, December 16, from 7 p.m. Miss Sonoko Inoue will play three Beethoven Sonatas "Waldstein," "Moonlight," and "Appassionata" at the Hibiya Public Hall, in the third of the series of Musical Masterworks Appreciation Concerts; and Miss Yoko Matsukuma will be heard in Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2, at the Kyoritsu Hall, with the O.B. Symphony Orchestra conducted by Naotaka Yamamoto.

Prominent members of the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company will present an evening of popular opera selections at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, December 17. Appearing on the program are Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Hidekichi Hibino, barytone; Hiss Kazuko Sasada, sporano; Miss Sumiko Isomura, soprano; Goro Murao, bass; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Kikuchi Ochi, baritone; Miss Mieko Suzuki, soprano; Takeshi Tameda, barytone; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Keisuke Shimoyakawa, bass; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. Among the pieces are selections from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "The Marriage of Figaro"; Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla"; Charpentier's "Louise"; Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoore"; Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana"; Bizet's "Carmen"; Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Ernani," and Puccini's "La Boheme." Several Japanese songs by contemporary composers will also be sung.

German lieder, ballads, and opera selections will be offered by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano; assisted by Teiroku Mitsunobu, bass, and Alexis Abaza, piano, from 7 p.m. Thursday, December 1[illegible], at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojiro Kobune, will hold a "Popular Music Evening" at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. Friday, December 18, featuring Miss Kikue Takita as the vocal soloist. The program includes Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 6; Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker Suite"; Ballet Music from Gounod's "Faust"; soprano selections from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" and Verdi's "La Traviata," and Bizet's "Carmen" Suite.

Inviting students from countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now studying in Tokyo, the Dai-Toa Ryunichi Gakusei Association is sponsoring a Music and Dance Evening at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, December 18.

Yoichi Hiraoka, internationally known xylophone virtuoso, who returned to Japan recently from America, will be presented in his first solo recital in Tokyo, assisted by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 7 p.m., Sunday, December 20. Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik", and several well-known selections for xylophone solo make up the program. Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, will make a special appearance as an assistant artist.

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LARGE SUM ALLOTED TO AID AGRICULTURE

Ministry Gets ¥580,840,000 Budget to Boost Output—Particulars Itemized

A detailed explanation of the budget of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the fiscal year beginning April, 1943 is given in Saturday issue of the Nippon Sangyo.

The budget for the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the forthcoming fiscal year involves ¥580,840,000. A careful study of the budget bill to be presented to the Imperial Diet in its 81st session reveals that the authorities concerned are aiming at the enforcement of a new agricultural policy throughout the country in order to realize a rapid increase in production during wartime.

Farmers Aided

For the purpose in view, the authorities intend to increase the number of peasant proprietors, popularize and develop the system of agricultural insurance, thereby enabling all peasants to carry on their work without any fear of losses arising from poor crops and other unavoidable causes.

In order to increase the number of peasant proprietors, the authorities will utilize to the utmost the services of the central financing bank and the Hypothec Bank, which will be privileged to use the funds of the Deposit Bureau more liberally than heretofore.

Meanwhile the maximum amount to be insured against any damage to rice, wheat, and mulberry leaves will be considerably raised, and part of the premium will be paid by the Government, which will greatly facilitate the activities of the peasants and farmers. The maximum amount to be insured for each tan (300 tsubo) of paddy fields has been fixed at ¥20 and the premium at ¥0.344.

Beginning with the new fiscal year, the amount to be insured for each tan will be raised to ¥45 and the premium to ¥1.23. The authorities are now studying how much of the premium shall be paid by the Government. In any case, the measure decided upon by the authorities will greatly stabilize the economic position of the rural communities throughout Japan Proper.

Budget Itemized

The budget of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the new fiscal year is itemized as follows:—

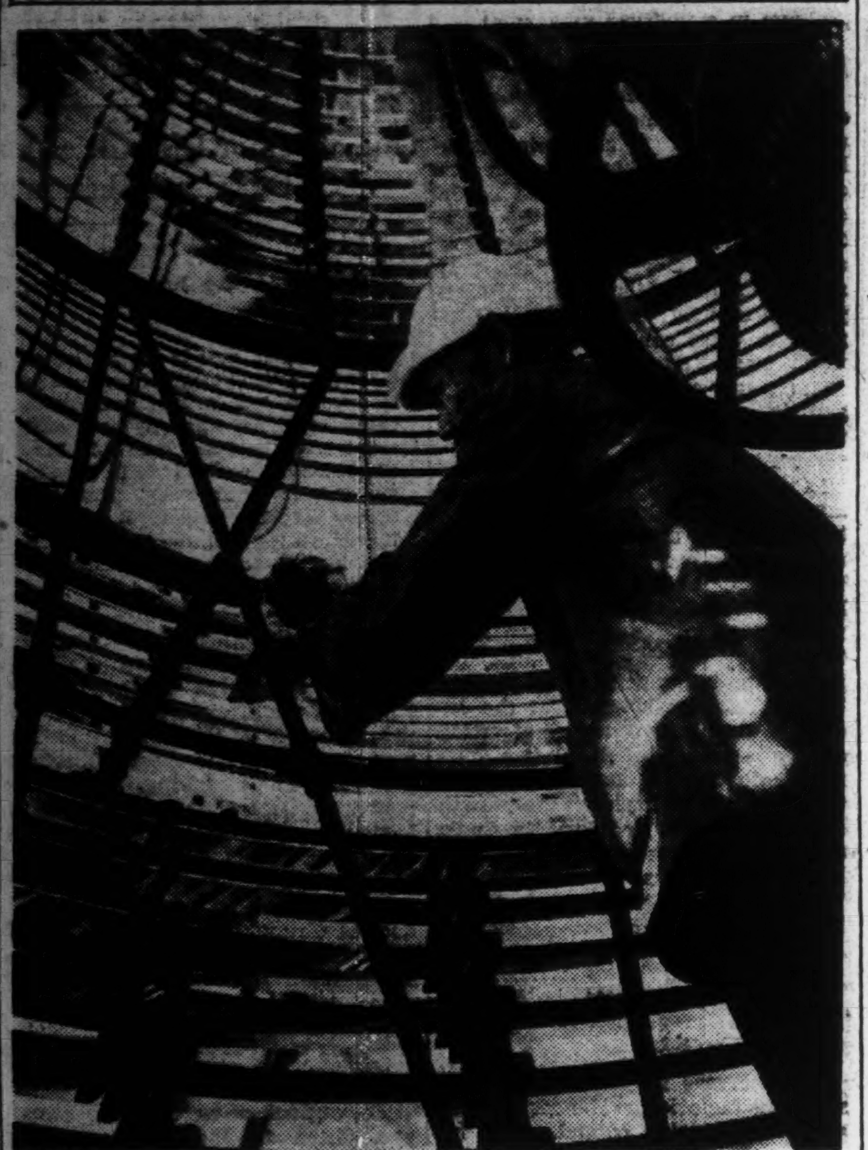
1. Expenditure for increasing the production of principal foodstuffs ¥271,852,000
   (1) Land improvement ¥17,942,000
   (2) Training of farmers and peasants ¥7,935,000
   (3) For augmentation of the supply of fertilizers and foods for animals ¥11,585,000
   (4) For adjustment of the demand for, and supply of labor in the rural communities ¥1,936,000
   (5) For the improvement of the food production equipment ¥15,423,000
   (6) For the improvement of various preparations for live-stock farming ... ¥2,278,000
2. The expenditure for speedy expansion of the rural communities based on genuine patriotism ¥7,525,000
3. The expenditure for the enforcement of a new agricultural system in the rural communities ¥22,045,000
4. The expenditure for the increase of aquatic products ¥5,619,000
   (1) For the establishment of fishery plans ¥154,000
   (2) For the promotion of the coastal fishery ... ¥769,000
   (3) For the promotion of river and lake fishery ¥550,000
   (4) To secure the supply of labor and materials for fishery ¥977,000
   (5) For fishing port equipment ¥328,000
5. The expenditure for the foodstuff distribution control ¥16,188,000
   (1) For the control of fruit distribution ¥507,000
   (2) For the control of the shipment of fish ¥381,000
   (3) To increase the supply of manufactured provisions ¥223,000
   (4) For the speedy installation of food preservation preparations ¥14,000,000
6. The expenditure to increase the forestry products ¥20,987,000
7. The expenditure for the expansion of mounts resources ¥8,063,000
8. The expenditure for the expansion and improvement of various equipment of foodstuff production in the agricultural and the fishery districts throughout Japan proper (total amount not fixed as yet).
9. The expenditure for the stabilization of the middle and minor traders and manufacturers ¥4,370,000

Bill Clearings

December 12
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	282,389	128,859
Balance	54,596	20,115

Light for the Ships at Sea



Adequate ventilation is of great importance in a lighthouse and this is provided by means of ventilators in the pedestal and a large ventilating dome or cowl in the roof. The astragals carrying the lantern glazing are of wrought steel or gun-metal, as seen at the upper right-hand corner of the picture. They are frequently arranged helically or diagonally, thus causing a minimum of obstruction to the light rays in any vertical section and affording greater rigidity to the structure. The glazing is usually ¼ in. thick plate-glass curved to the radius of the lantern.

HESITANCY CAUSES QUIET ON EXCHANGE

Prices Close Within Narrow Range of Fluctuations—Some Wares Rise in Long-Term

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was unusually quiet and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations yesterday due principally to the half-day session and the hesitant attitude traders.

The long-term section was irregular, for Tokyo Rayon continued to rise ¥1.90 and Japan Gunpowder moved forward ¥1.10, Daito Spinning, Kobe Steel and Komatsu Iron Works ¥1.00 each, while Toa Tobacco eased ¥1.40 and a few other wares fractions.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise irregular, and the leaders sustained fractional losses.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	128.5	130.5	130.8
Sino-Japan Spin (50)...	78.5	79.9	80.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)......	....	76.?	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	70.3	71.2	70.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	74.2	74.8	75.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	96.4	97.0	96.7
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	77.3	78.3	78.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	74.5	75.4	....
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)...........	92.1	92.4	92.5
O. S. K. (50)	86.5	85.5	86.0
Toyo Steamship (50)....	70.9	....	69.6
Nissan Steamship (50)..	62.4	63.0	63.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	91.0	91.6	92.0
Ishihara Ind (50).......	67.8	67.6	68.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	101.5	102.1	102.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50).	128.1	128.9	127.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.4	68.6	68.1
Japan Beer (50)........	99.9	....	98.4
Tropical Ind (42½)....	42.6	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.5	45.6	46.4
Asahi Glass (50).......	101.5	100.7	100.6
Toa Tobacco (50).......	103.5	103.8	103.2
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	93.4	94.0	....

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	103.7	4.2	3.6	103.7
N. Y. K., new	77.1	7.1	6.4	76.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	89.6	90.3	89.4	90.3
Kanebo Spin. new..	76.6	7.0	6.4	76.7
Teikoku Rayon, new	67.9	8.3	7.8	68.3
Hitachi Iron Works.	85.4	6.0	5.4	85.9
Osaka Exch. new...	54.8	5.4	4.7	55.2
Japan Steel Tube...	68.0	8.2	7.9	68.0
Japan Oil	74.8	5.0	4.8	74.8
S. M. R.	73.0	3.0	2.9	72.9
N. Y. K., old	92.7	2.7	2.2	92.2
Hokkaido Coal	73.9	4.1	3.8	74.1
Kanebo Spin, old...	129.0	9.3	9.1	129.1

Improvement Sought Of Northwest Route

(Continued from Page 6)

that General Ma Pu-tsing's forces, now stationed at Wuwei, a key point in the corridor of Kansu Province, will be shifted to the Zaidam swamp in Tsinghai Province. Though these unconfirmed reports do not warrant careful attention, there is no gainsaying the fact that Chungking is making strenuous efforts to stabilize its influence over northwestern China possibly by carrying out a partial reshuffling of the personnel of the various local military and civil administrations.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new short-term)	103.70	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.40	— 0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.70	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.15	Same

TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF FIBERS IN JAPAN

Conference Decides to Enlarge Area Under Hemp, Jute, Flax, Ramie on Mainland

In order to meet the steadily increasing demand for hemp, jute, flax, and other fibers of similar nature since the outbreak of the present war, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry convened here recently a conference of representatives from Aomori, Tochigi, Miyagi, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima prefectures which are regarded as the principal hemp growing districts in Japan. At the conference, which was also attended by a few officers of the Imperial Army and Navy, it was unanimously decided to increase the area under ramie, hemp, jute and flax on the following plan as proposed by the delegate of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, says the Nippon Sangyo:—

Ramie: The area of ramie fields shall be increased to 10,679.8 chobu, which means an increase of 2,200 chobu as compared with the present area.

Hemp: The area of hemp fields shall be increased to 20,166.4 chobu, which means an increase of 2,200 chobu as compared with the present area of 17,966.4 chobu.

Jute: The area under jute shall be increased to 5,240.4 chobu, or an increase of 600 chobu as compared with the present area of 4,640.4 chobu.

Flax: The area cultivated with flax shall be increased to 38,150 chobu, which will be 5,000 chobu more than the present area of 33,150 chobu devoted to the fiber.

Will Give Subsidies

In order to realize the purpose in view, the Government will give subsidies to growers of these fibers, subject to further studies of various problems concerned.

In collaboration with the Government authorities, the hemp cultivation association, which was established in October last, is considering several measures to increase the number of trained hemp-cultivators with the least possible delay.

As the first step, the association has decided to open a center for training cultivators of these fibers beginning early next year. As the site of the training center, the association has purchased 5 chobu of land at Minami Oshihara-mura, Tochigi-ken.

The number of students to be trained at first is fixed at 70, comprising 20 graduates from various agricultural colleges in the country, and 50 graduates from various agricultural schools of secondary grade and young men's schools in various prefectures.

The hemp cultivation association will carry on its activities under the direction of Count Tadamasa Sakai, formerly Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

KISHI GIVES DETAILS OF LOW PRICE POLICY

Commission Drafts Plans for Commerce Minister's Study To Affect Sphere

Entrusted by the Government with a mission to work out a sensible price policy for permanent practice in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in accordance with the fundamental low-price policy that has been maintained by the Government since the very beginning of the China Affairs, the Central Price Commission on Friday submitted to Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, and Isamu Hishinuma, chief of the Price Bureau, a memorial outlining the measures to be accepted by the authorities concerned for the formulation of a new price policy, reports the Asahi.

The memorial in question follows in substance:

1. In view of the need for rigidly exercising the low-price policy, it is suggested that the present price level be strictly maintained.

2. It is suggested that the production of fundamental machinery for general products and fundamental necessities of life be thoroughly rationalized.

3. In case it is impossible to check a rise in prices, it is suggested that manufacturers' sale prices and buyer's purchase prices be distinctly delineated with a reasonable recompensation occasionally granted to manufacturers so as to keep buyers free from the effects of the rise in prices.

4. It is suggested that the national life be as much simplified as possible so as to facilitate the control over the production of the necessities of life except those which are indispensable as well as the simplification of descriptions of the necessities of life.

5. It is suggested that a decisive step be taken for the practice of the low-price policy as well as the productivity expansion program in Manchoukuo, China and the Japanese-occupied areas in the Southern areas so as to stabilize the daily life of local inhabitants according to the actual state of things prevailing in each region concerned.

6. It is suggested that prices in the various areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere be so adjusted as to retain reasonable differentials with one another, apart from the fundamental idea of keeping them sensibly balanced, and that the commodity interchange and price adjustment organs be properly consolidated throughout Greater East Asia.

Incidentally it is understood that the Government is now scheduled to rationalize the prime costing system for practice with the various lines of industries so as to promote productive capacities in connection with the formulation of the new price policy.

DAMS TO BE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS MANCHOU RIVERS

Hsinking Government Decides To Start Riparian Works Under Five-Year Plan

Beginning from next year the Manchoukuo Government has decided to commence riparian works on the Great Liaoho River, the so-called mother of South Manchoukuo, and its tributaries, under a five-year plan at a total cost of 150,000,000 yuan, reports Domei.

In the coming year, as its first project, dams will be constructed on the Taitzuho and Tenho Rivers at a cost of 30,000,000 yuan.

The five-year plan calls for the construction of riparian dams on eight tributaries of the Great Liaoho River, namely, the Tungliaoho, Hsiliaoho, Taitzuho, Honho, Haichengho, Tsaiho, Fanho and Chingho Rivers. Inasmuch as the Great Liaoho River and its tributaries run north and south across South Manchoukuo comprising a fertile basin of some 224,700 square kilometers or 17 per cent of the whole area of Manchoukuo, the completion of the entire project will result in the reclamation of agricultural land comprising 1,610,000 square kilometers of paddy fields and 3,430,000 square kilometers of ordinary farmland. At the same time, the supply of water for industrial use will be ensured.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF ENEMY ECONOMY

World's 'Prodigal,' United States Now Undergoing Severe Shakeup in National Life Under Economic Dictatorship of Nelson

Dividing the course which American economy has taken since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to the present time into four stages: "the period of economic confusion soon after the declaration of war," "the fixing of wartime policy with the establishment of the Wartime Production Board," "the inherent contradictions of the above policy as brought to light by the anti-inflation message by President Roosevelt," and "the recent intensification of these contradictions," an article in a recent issue of the "International Economic Weekly" comments substantially as follows:—

The economic confusion which the United States experienced at the commencement of the war was certainly very great. Virtually America had already joined the war toward the end of 1941 when it strengthened its aid to Britain and its internal economic structure was placed accordingly on a sort of wartime footing. Not only in external form, but the American people themselves were morally involved in the war. The Pearl Harbor debacle, followed by a continuous series of miserable defeats in subsequent battles, however, proved that such a wartime structure was of no practical use at all and America's economy was thrown into utter confusion.

Period of Confusion

Americans then learned for the first time, to their bitter regret, what was the real nature of modern warfare. They came to the acute realization that an economic structure necessary for the prosecution of war could not be such an incomplete and superficial one as they had conceived one year before. From the standpoint of the people, this meant the absence of an economic pivotal center powerful enough to guide the war. Throughout the period of economic confusion in the initial stage of the war, therefore, efforts were made to find out into what form the national economic structure should be remoulded.

A Wartime Production Board with Donald Nelson, a confirmed realist, as director invested with full powers concerning production was established in the hope of combatting this confusion.

Nelson Dictator

Nelson is wielding power over the entire economic world of America as virtual dictator. The Wartime Production Board itself is not a mere reorganization on a wartime footing of the former Production Control Board, but it constitutes the pivotal center to regulate and adjust all economic problems relative to production and consumption, as well as plans of production by the fighting services and various matters which come up for consideration due to changes in national life as a result of the war. Hailing as he does from the business world, Donald Nelson is rather modest in his methods, and while Roosevelt with his oily tongue attempts to deceive, pacify, threaten and instigate the people by turns with a view to preventing te demoralization of the public grows more and more acute as the actual issue of the war is brought to their knowledge, he tries to elevate their morale by quietly explaining the more vital problems to them.

Soon after his assumption of the new Government post, he started with a rigorous conversion of motor-car industry throughout the country into munitions industry. The United States originally aimed at increasing its productive command by 15 per cent by 1943, involving the conversion of one quarter of light industry into heavy industry and the mobilization of 200,000,000 workers for munitions industry. And yet, Nelson himself has not failed to avail himself of every possible opportunity to warn the people that "The efforts we are making at present toward expansion of productivity are quite insufficient to enable our country to take the offensive."

Undergoing Shakeup

In any case, however, the munitions first principles has been vigorously pushed by the frantic efforts on the part of Donald Nelson, including the expansion of productivity in existing factories, switching of peacetime industry over to wartime industry and the establishment of new factories for production of specific munitions of war. From Nelson's standpoint, he cannot afford to give much thought to the inevitable effect which such a sudden change in the national economy would produce. He said on the evening of March 2 in an address over the radio that "I should like to ask you whether we have any chance against such an enemy. The answer to this question lies in what you, who are engaged in munitions production, will do today, or rather at this very moment. There are only 304 days left in which to complete the rearmament program for the current year as decided upon by the President. You must give serious consideration to the significance which this figure of 304 days implies. These 304 days will make a history of several thousand years to come." While inciting the people to renewed effort in this way on one hand, he on the other hand frequently demanded self-sacrifice on the part of the people, prophesying that a "lean time" must soon set in.

Roughly speaking, more than half of the total national dividend will be spent for military purposes during the one fiscal year which commenced July 1. This means that over half of the commodities manufactured in America will go to replenish war needs, while the rest goes to the people. This cannot but lower the standard of national living in all its aspects. Increased taxation, control of profits, control in various ways of the necessities of life, use of substitute articles, curtailment of amusement facilities—the "lean time" predicted by Donald Nelson has actually already commenced in America of today.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1942

'The Outline of Manchoukuo's Basic Policy'

It is very noteworthy that on the memorable occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, the Government of Manchoukuo made public the outline of its basic policy, thereby indicating clearly the broad lines of its administrative policy and the course which Manchoukuo proposes to take hereafter.

"The outline of Manchoukuo's basic national policy" embodies the results of the careful investigation made by the Manchoukuo Government since April into all branches of State administration, and its great significance lies in the fact that it stresses cooperation with Japan in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia besides aiming at the adjustment of domestic affairs and the increase of the national strength. It consists of four sections, namely, the basic policy, the outline of administrative plans, the outline of measures for the promotion of public welfare, and the outline of economic plans. The three main objectives of the administrative policy are given as follows:—

1. To vindicate the fundamental principle of the national polity, to cultivate a strong sense of devotion to the State and to strengthen the ties of national unity through the promotion of harmony and accord among the composite races.

2. Besides establishing the defense State structure in accordance with the guiding principle of common defense between Japan and Manchoukuo, the natural resources to be developed and devoted to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia so as to contribute to the accomplishment of the work to establish the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

3. Besides endeavoring to promote education and achieve an epochal development of industry, endeavors to be made to foster among the people steady habits of industriousness so as to ensure the welfare of the people and to cultivate and increase the national resources.

As is well known, Manchoukuo has made remarkable development during the past ten years of its existence, and its national destiny, be it further remarked, is ever on the rise. This phenomenon is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that during this particular decade the world has been in great confusion and has undergone such violent changes that a number of States have either become ruined, to all intents and purposes, or been driven to the verge of collapse. Notwithstanding these cataclysmic changes in the world and also despite the fact that she was founded comparatively recently, Manchoukuo has not only maintained her sovereignty unimpaired but has achieved marked development. For this the wise guidance given by the Manchoukuo Government and the loyalty and industriousness displayed by the people of that country are, no doubt, largely responsible, but the fact must not be lost sight of at the same time that the main contributory cause was the wholehearted support extended by Japan to that country.

Ever since it was founded, Manchoukuo has been closely linked to Japan, and it is noticeable that during the past ten years there has sprung up between the two countries such relationship that each is ready to share with the other whatever fate that may befall it. That it is no common relationship which subsists between them can easily be gathered from the fact that it is on record that Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Chichibu and Takamatsu visited Manchoukuo on different occasions as the Imperial Proxies and that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to visit this country in person. Thus, we find in Manchoukuo Japan's truest and most trusted ally within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

The close ties uniting the two countries together have been further strengthened since Japan's declaration of war upon America and Britain on December 8 last year. As the War progressed, their relationship has naturally witnessed such developments as are necessary to meet the changed and changing requirements of the war situation. Through her participation in the Anti-Comintern Agreement, originally signed among Japan, Germany and Italy, Manchoukuo had already been an important member of the Axis camp at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and as soon as it broke out, that country cast in her lot with Japan and has since been working loyally, as Japan's trusted collaborator, for the righteous cause of creating a new order in East Asia. We need hardly say that as the War of Greater East Asia bids fair to assume stupendous proportions, it is incumbent on both countries to devote their entire energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war. To this end, Manchoukuo naturally feels it necessary to consolidate and increase her national strength. It is, indeed, obvious that no decisive victory can be won in the present unprecedentedly large-scale war unless effectual and pertinent measures to effect the rapid development of the national resources are devised and carried out energetically. It is for this reason that Manchoukuo is going to "devote her entire national resources to the vigorous prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia while striving to establish the defense State structure."

In section two, in which the outline of administrative plan is given, we note five items, namely, the vindication of the essential character of the national polity, the adjustment of the defense structure, the realization of perfect accord among the composite races, the development of diplomacy and the reform of all branches of administration.

Of the items mentioned in section three, the two items of the improvement of the livelihood of the people and the cultivation of industrious habits among the people aim at the increase of labor power which is essential to the establishment of the wartime structure. It is proposed that while improving public health, the proper distribution of labor should be ensured, and, furthermore, the consolidation of the labor structure is planned by preventing the disturbance of the labor market and the decline of productive efficiency which a rise in wages and the movement of labor may entail.

In the outline of economic plans, special stress is laid, in view of the important position and mission which Manchoukuo holds or fulfils within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, on the development of key industries and the improvement of the network of communications with a view to perfecting the defense economy structure on the basis of an epochal industrial development to be achieved in close economic conjunction with Japan. As is natural in the present wartime situation, the development of heavy industries claim the special attention of the Manchoukuo Government. Attaching particular importance to the development of the resources of iron, electric power, coal, light metals and non-ferrous minerals, it proposes to lay the foundations firmly on which to effect an epochal industrial development, so that increasing help may be rendered to Japan in the conduct of the war.

Manchoukuo's cooperation with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia will mainly take the form of her contributions to the increase of Japan's fighting strength. From this point of view, Manchoukuo's plans for economic construction deserve special attention. Since it was founded, Manchoukuo has laid down a variety of economic construction plans and pursued them energetically. These schemes were, however, exclusively for the purpose of strengthening Manchoukuo's own economic position. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia confronted that country with the necessity of developing and extending the scope of these plans of economic construction into that of a wartime economic structure. Accordingly, the Manchoukuo Government outlined the emergency wartime economic policy at the end of last year and now it has drafted the "outline of Manchoukuo's basic national policy" under discussion with a view to bringing its economic and other plans into harmony with the actual requirements of the war situation.

During the short space of one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has completely swept Anglo-American influence out of East Asia. The enemy is nevertheless still putting up stout resistance, and there is every prospect of the prolongation of the hostilities. Such being the case, we must do our best to increase our fighting strength through the establishment of a new order in the areas of East Asia which have already been emancipated from the Anglo-American yoke, while at the same time carrying on vigorously the war of crushing America and Britain completely. It, indeed, gives us genuine joy to note that at this important juncture Manchoukuo, Japan's most trusted ally in East Asia, has formulated its fundamental national policy along the lines of the closest collaboration with this country, thereby demonstrating her strong resolve to share Japan's fate in all circumstances.

GROWTH OF HEALTHY ECONOMY IN INDIA STUNTED BY BRITAIN

Oppressive Measures Adopted by England From 19th Century Led to Creation of National Congress

(From the Toa)

The condition basic to the development of any national movement is the close alliance between the political and economic forces of the country. The instance of Prussian unification which Bismarck was able to accomplish through the collaboration of the Prussian capitalists may furnish conclusive evidence of this fundamental truth but a more proximate example is found in the nationalization movement of India.

The Indian National Congress is closely allied with the native industrial capitalists (mostly engaged in the spinning industry). When the movement against the British was carried out intensely, the business of the native Indian capitalists was in no small measure favorably affected. The relationship between the Indian capital and the national movement must be kept in mind when we consider the mass movement of the Indians against the British.

The national movement of India may be said to have begun with the Sepoy uprising of May 1857. The causes of this rebellion were deep-rooted and divergent. The extreme dissatisfaction of the people with the sending of Indian troops to Burma and Iran, the vehement opposition by the Hindus and Mohammedan to the use of beef tallow in Enfied rifles were fuses which ignited the volatile anti-British sentiment which was rapidly coming to the surface among the poverty-stricken city dwellers and hungry Indian farmers. The uprising spread to every village in the country and it was not till two years later that the rebellion was brought under control. Perhaps the main reason for the intensified severity of this uprising was due to the decline of the handicraft industry in India through the oppressive methods of the British.

As silk products are reported to have had their origin in China, so the cotton industry of India is indigeneous to that country. In 1600 when the British East India Company was established, the various industries in India, including the handicraft industry, enjoyed a certain degree of prosperity. Particularly was this the case with the cotton, silk, metallic products and other art products manufacturing industries. But of these, the cotton industry seemed to enjoy brisk business. Its products were known widely in all the regions of East Asia and the British who saw Indian calico for the first time were struck by the beauty of the finished product.

British-Indian Competition

The commodities which the British at the outset sent back to their country were principally cotton manufactured goods, cotton yarn, raw cotton, manufactured silk products, silk yarns, perfumes, indigo, sugar, tea, coffee, nitrates, gold, silver, copper lead, tin, mercury and woolen products. So great especially was the influx of Indian cotton goods into England that the textile industries in England was overwhelmed by the superiority and the cheapness of the imported goods. The outcome was the severe competition between the Indian and British textile industries, the latter commencing the movement to crush the Indian cotton industry. Finally in 1700, transaction in printed calico and in silk products were prohibited.

An epochal change in the British-Indian economic relations was brought about by the Industrial Revolution in England, which spurred the growth and development of the Lancashire cotton spinners. These spinners began to demand that India be reduced to the position of a colony, supplying the home country with raw materials and acting as the purchaser of England's manufactured products.

Although the producers in Lancashire put out cotton goods on a large scale, they were unable to stop completely the incoming Indian cotton goods. The latter still flowed into England, their sales price being 50% to 60% lower than that for British-made wares. Realizing the futility of continuing to compete with Indian goods, the British spinners enlisted the support of the British Government for the erection of high tariff walls. Between 1787 and 1813, the following tariff rate was levied on white calico imported from India.

Ad Valorem Tariff Rate

	Pct.		Pct
1787	16	1804	65
1797	18	1805	65
1802	27	1806	71
1803	59	1813	85

British Oppression Continues

On the other hand, the duty imposed by India on British cotton goods was only 25 per cent. In view of the high and unjust tariff imposed on Indian cotton products, the British were able to dump their wares in India and at the same time prevent the inflow of Indian goods.

Trend in British-Indian Cotton Trade

	From England to India (In £1,000)	Fr. India to England (In 1,000 rupees)
1814	818	1,266
1821	19,138	534
1828	42,822	422
1835	31,777	306

The inflexible anti-Indian measures taken by the British Government resulted in the decline of the cotton handicraft industry and the creation of thousands of unemployed labor. Although in all the countries of the world which have undergone an industrial revolution, the people in the handicraft industry who were put out of employment were subsequently absorbed in the new enterprises which the industrial revolution brought into being, this was not the case in India. The Indian handicraftsmen were definitely forced out of employment for good by the British industrial revolution. Unable to eke out a living in the cities, thousands upon thousands returned to the farms where people were barely managing to make a hand-to mouth existence. The farm population was thus pushed further down into the depths of poverty, being required now to feed thousands of new industrial refugees.

Economic War Carried On

Thus India who should have entered the machine age with the disappearance of her handicraft industry could only miserably stand by and see England prosper. She was helpless, being a colony. Instigated by this dissatisfaction with the economic methods taken by the British, the Sepoy rebellion spread like fire through the breadth and length of the land. This historical event may be called the first war between the British and Indian industrialists.

The Indian industries were subjected to the most ruthless form of oppression by the British who adhered to the iron-clad rule that the colonies must not manufacture goods which would be a competitor of home-country products. However, despite these prohibitive measures, a modern Indian spinning factory was established in 1851 at Bombay with native capital.

At this time British investments in India were increasing. A jute factory was set up at Calcutta by an Englishman in 1854. However, all of the British capital was directed at the establishment of industries which would not compete or come into friction with the industries in the home country. For this reason, funds were invested in jute factories and tea plantations.

But the Indian cotton industry was not completely squelched by the British. The Civil War in the United States between 1861 to 1865 created a severe dearth in raw cotton. The price of cotton in India soared sky high, resulting in the subsequent expansion of the capital of Indian cotton spinners. The following table shows the expansion of the modern spinning factories in India.

	No. of factories		No. of factories
1851	1	1876	47
1853	20	1895	148

Native Capital Increases

As the statistics reveal, the native capital which flowed into the spinning industry increased by leaps and bounds. In face of this menace, the Lancashire spinners demanded the abolition of duties on British goods imported into India. At about this time, the tariff rate imposed on British cotton fabrics was 10 per cent, and five per cent for cotton threads and cotton yarns. The tariff was kept at this height under the 1859 tariff agreement because of the necessity of defraying the expenses connected with the maintenance of peace and order after the Sepoy mutiny but in 1862 with the excess of revenue over expenditures, the Indian Government-General reduced the custom duties on cotton fabrics from 10 per cent to five per cent.

Encouraged by their triumphs, the Lancashire spinners moved the British Government to take more stringent actions in their behalf. The Secretary of State for India, in a message to the Indian Government-General, acting at the suggestion of the British spinners, demanded that the Indian spinners abolish any duties presently levied on British-made cotton goods. The Indian Government, however, brushed aside this advice on the ground that the revenues from duties on British, made goods constituted one of the main sources of income of the Indian Government and that the imposition of the customs duties was not affording protection to Indian industries.

Rebuffed but not downhearted, the British spinners continued their anti-Indian drive and finally in 1878 succeeded in having the tariff removed from their plain cotton goods and simultaneously in having import duties on raw cotton from India abolished.

Thus was the fierce struggle between the British and Indian manufacturers carried on. In the end, the modern spinning industries of India were substantially crushed by the British and the uncontrollable indignation of the Indian manufacturers was soon to find its expression in a political movement.

Opportunity Arrives in 1885

The opportunity for the launching of a political movement arrived when Britain's relationship with France and Russia became endangered. In 1885 through the advocacy of A. A. Hume, head of the agricultural and commercial department of the Indian Government, the first meeting of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay. Delegates to this conference included new capitalists, landlords, merchants, and members of the intelligentsia. The agenda included proposals for the establishment of a representative legislative body, increased appointment of Indians to government positions, the creation of protective duties and the reduction of military expenses. Although at first, there were British members of the Indian National Congress, their names were subsequently struck off the list. Ten years later, this organization became a pure Indian body. The development of the Indian National Congress was reflected in the growth of the Indian spinning industry. A cursory glance at the subjoined table shows the growth of the spinning industry in India after the establishment of the Indian National Congress.

	No. of factories		No. of factories
1885	81	1923	333
1890	137	1925	344
1900	193	1934	352
1910	263	1936	379
1918	262		

The increase in the number of spinning factories evidences the expansion of native capital. The investments by the British at this time were on the increase in other industrial fields. For instance, in 1910, British investments in India totaled £365,000,000 or 10 per cent of the total British investments abroad.

British Investments in India
(As of 1910, in £1,000,000)

Government securities	179
Railroads	137
Tea plantations	20
Mining industries	4
Oil industries	3
Banks	3
Rubber industries	5
Street cars	4
Jute and others	10
Total	365

In 1905, the Indian Government announced a decree for the partition of Bengal. However, the Indian people in Bombay, Bengal and Punjab under the leadership of the National Congress started a movement, vociferously denouncing the partition under the slogan "Swaraj" (autonomy). This violence culminated in the walk-out at the spinning companies in Bombay.

Leaders Arrested

To cope with this overt expression of anti-British sentiment, the British authorities in India arrested the radical leaders of the Indian National Congress and promulgated decrees and laws to restrict their operations.

With the outbreak of the first World War, the British-India economic relations were suddenly changed. The British attempted to appease the Indian capitalists by every means. With the object of replenishing her war needs, Britain took measures to expand the industrial facilities in India and established a munitions supply department in the Indian Government.

Through the stimulus offered by the extravagant requirements of war, the Indian industries began to prosper. The jute factories which were mostly operating under British capital made a fabulous fortune due to the extraordinary demands of war and the suspension of operations by the Russian jute factories. On the other hand, although the spinning companies were able to net a tremendous profit, they were not able to expand their scale of business due to the difficulty of importing new spinning machineries.

Indian Spinning Industries

	No. of factories	Spindles (1,000)	Weaving machines (1,000)
1914	271	775	104
1917	262	735	114
1920	253	765	119

In examining the position occupied by native capital in India at the present time, it is found that out of the total paid-up capital of the companies of 2,640,000,000 rupees, native funds occupy 40 per cent. However, all this paid-up capital is not to be found in one particular economic field but is scattered. The only industry in which the native capital is predominant is in the spinning industry.

This review of the economic relations of the two countries shows the interdependency of the economic and political forces and at the same time, the ruthless methods adopted by the British to suppress the development of the Indian national movement by force.

In the Periodicals

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 22, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: The First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Economic War and International Law, Instructions of International Politics, Trade Problem After the War, Change of Asia and Position of Soviet Russia, U.S. Off-Season Election and People's Attitude Toward War, and the War of Greater East Asia and Latin America.

CHIANG DESPERATELY SEEKING TO IMPROVE NORTHWEST ROUTE

One of Major Difficulties Facing Chungking Is Presence Of Chinese Mohammedans in Adjacent Areas

By GORO OGUCHI
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part I

Goro Oguchi, now in the service of the investigation bureau of the Foreign Office, has had a long journalistic career in China, especially as a staff member of the Shun Tien Shih Pao. His published works include Rokoku no Taishi Minzoku-shi (Historical Survey of the Chinese Race) and Kokumin-seifu no Seigo Kosaku (The Nanking Government's Pacification Movement).

The establishment of Japanese control over Burma and the successful interception of the Lashio-Kunming highway which, prior to the outbreak of the current Pacific war, served as the most important gun road to Chungking, have compelled General Chiang Kai-shek to hasten the conversion of northwestern China as his military reservoir. The isolated southwestern China has practically ceased to be the back-door of Chungking. Apprehensive of a Japanese push deep into the interior, Yunnan and Szechwan are busy consolidating their defense preparations. On the other hand, energetic steps are being taken to make northwestern China the safest base.

The outlook of wartime northwestern China is, indeed, interesting. This far distant region of the continent comprises the six provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Tsinghai, Sinkiang, Ningsia and Suiyuan. Before the Kuomintang Party carried out its northern expedition several years ago, comparatively little attention was paid to map out its proper development. But as the result of the subsequent explorations and investigations, the Chinese people came to recognize its economic and strategic value.

Explorations Made

Between 1929 and 1936 a series of inspection and exploration bodies visited it under the sponsorship of the National Government of China, the Kuomintang Party and private interests. The largest of them was the Shensi business mission organized by the Lunghai Railway administration in August, 1932. It was composed of fifty-eight members representing industrial, scientific, official and press circles and was divided into two squads. It spent a month in exploring Shensi, one squad devoting its whole attention to the northern part of the province and the other to the southern section. It also inspected Kansu, Ningsia, Tsinghai, Suiyuan and Sinkiang Provinces.

With the commencement of the China Affair, northwestern China jumped into prominence, and the Chinese authorities opened a northwestern supply route to facilitate the transportation of arms and ammunition from the Soviet Union. And soon after, when it attracted the searchlight of international attention, it came to be known as the Red route or the Soviet supply route. As Britain, France and America dispatched war supplies to China through Hongkong, French Indo-China and other places, the Chinese Government regarded the Red route as of secondary importance.

The start of the German-Soviet war forced General Chiang Kai-shek to reduce his previous dependence on material assistance from the Stalin Government. In consequence, the Chungking regime tightened its wartime organization with emphasis laid on the improvement of transportation facilities between southwestern China, French Indo-China and Burma. Now that French Indo-China and Burma have aligned themselves with Japan resulting in the stoppage of traffic between these two countries and southwestern China, the Chiang administration has been obliged to switch its transportation network to northwestern China.

Trying to Up Production

At the present moment, the Chungking regime is not only strengthening the transport arteries along the northwestern route, but also is implementing measures to increase the production of foodstuffs and minerals throughout that region. It is, however, meeting with great difficulties in coming to a common understanding with the Moslem warlords and the Chinese Communists who between them still control the life of northwestern China. Unless Chungking can come to terms with these two powerful factions, it will find it almost impossible to obtain satisfactory results. This means that the execution of its entire wartime planning in this locality is dependent on the solution of diverse local problems pertaining to long-standing political and economic issues.

When the Burma Road was in full operation, General Chiang Kai-shek attached utmost importance to southwestern China as the bastion of his "war of resistance" against Japan. With Chungking, Kunming, Kweilin and Hengyang as centers, he put into effect emergency measures for building military works, carrying out economic construction and improving transportation facilities. Moreover, he transferred a large number of the commercial and industrial plants from the districts along the eastern and southern coasts to the southwestern region. In this way, he decided to wage a protracted war with Japan.

As ill luck would have it, his preconceived plan became of no value with the entrenchment of Japanese control over Greater East Asia within a few months after the opening of Pacific hostilities. It is reported that Chungking is now building a new transportation route between India and China to replace the Burma Road. The consensus of opinion is that the projected India-China overland link cannot be of great assistance to Chungking, especially when it shall have to negotiate many impassable and difficult mountainous areas.

Air Route Fails

For some time following the loss of the Burma Road, it was the apparent intention of Chungking to depend on air-borne transportation for the immediate supply of arms and ammunition from America and Britain via India, northern extremity of Burma and Yunnan Province; but it had to abandon this plan when the vanguard of the Japanese Forces moved into western Yunnan. Now it has mapped out the project of connecting Sadiya in Assam Province of India with Sikang Province. Although this planned route is much shorter in distance in comparison with the northwestern route, its main defect lies in the fact that it shall have to traverse practically an unbroken chain of high mountains and deep gorges. Even if its construction is feasible, it will take a long time to complete it. In view of this fact, Chungking has no other alternative but to turn to the northwestern route for obtaining war supplies.

Owing to a lack of reliable information, no accurate picture can be drawn of the current situation in northwestern China. Still, judging from the newspaper reports that are appearing in unoccupied China, it is gathered that frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of Chungking and those of the northwestern region are taking place.

During the past few months various new steps have been adopted to adjust the life of northwestern China to wartime exigencies. It may be mentioned that Weng Wen-hao, Minister of Economics, left Chungking early in July for Kansu and Sinkiang to inspect the northwestern route and oil and other industries along the route. On his return to Chungking in the latter part of July, he stated that this route was the only channel available to Chungking for maintaining land contacts with the outside world. He added that a limited quantity of war materials was being transported in Soviet trucks and on camels and averred that the most urgent task was to expand the northwestern route. He, furthermore, explained that, for the purpose of attaining this objective and facilitating industrial development, he held discussions with the local authorities.

Position of General Pai

General Pai Chung-hsi wields a great influence over military circles in northwestern China as deputy leader of the Kwangsi faction. He is also popular among the Mohammedans in China as chairman of the Moslem League, which was organized after the outbreak of the China Affair. Prior to Minister Weng Wen-hao's visit to Kansu and Sinkiang, General Pai Chung-hsi proceeded to these places reportedly with the object of improving the relations between Chungking and the Moslem factions.

A three-day military conference was held at Lanchow starting from July 21. It was said to have been attended by General Fu Tso-i, chairman of the Suiyuan provincial government, General Yen Hsi-shan, commander-in-chief of the second war zone, General Chao Tai-wen, chairman of the Shansi provincial government, General Chu Shao-liang, comander-in-chief of the Pacification Army in Kansu Province, General Hisung Pin, chairman of the provincial government of Shensi, General Ma Pu-fang, chairman of the Tsinghai provincial governments, General Ma Hung-kuei, chairman of the Ningsia provincial government, and General Chu Te, commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army. The nature of the conference was not divulged, but it is generally believed that the Chungking regime staged this political maneuver to prepare the ground for developing the northwestern region in cooperation with the local leaders.

It is being hinted that General Chiang Kai-shek is contemplating replacing General Sheng Shih-tsai, chairman of the Sinkiang provincial government and Tupan of the outlying region, by appointing Ho Yao-tsu in his place. Similarly, it is being conjectured that General Ma Pu-fang will be transferred to Sinkiang Province as chairman of its administration. It is also indicated

(Continued on Page 3)